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Some Phases of the Ranching Business in the Medicine Hat District.

By Fred. G. Forster, Medicine Hat, Assiniboia.



THE article describing or commenting upon the ranching industry in the Medicine Hat district must tell of successful business, well-directed, and of a remarkable growth. For twelve years the writer has been in a position to

ing and waiting; now with breeding is associated the feeding and finishing of "stocker" steers, and naturally the results and the turn-over are quicker seen. In the eighties it was a question what the district was adapted for, and we probably owe much to the unsuccessful efforts of Sir John Lister-Kaye in proving that it was not a farming district (yet in these present years of rain in plenty that contention might successfully be disproved). When the now defunct C. A. C. & C. Co. turned its attention to extensive farming in this district, invested a great deal of money in plant, broke up vast fields and put them to grain, and found the returns variable and in some seasons barren, they were furnishing an object lesson on the capabilities of the country. The branch of this company's business devoted to stock breeding and raising was more successful, but not sufficiently so to off-

ers—Canadian and American—are represented and the agencies are doing good business. This simple fact is quoted as showing that as "trade follows the flag" trade also follows the "demand."

THE MEDICINE HAT DISTRICT.

The ranching country tributary to Medicine Hat is a district one hundred and fifty miles north and south, from the Red Deer River to the boundary, and one hundred miles east and west, extending from the eastern portion of Alberta to east of the fourth meridian. On most portions of this immense district Nature, the Provider, has been very lavish in the disposition of that most needed ranch essential—wa-

Hat and the Cypress Hills is a succession of plateaus, the conformation being broken and hilly enough to be classed away from the flat, monotonous prairie. There is an abundance of light timber, suitable for ranch buildings and corrals in the Cypress Hills, and there is cottonwood, poplar, smaller native trees and shrubs scattered over the broken country and ravines.

ANNUAL RAINFALL.

On government and railway maps this district is described as a "semi-



EQUIPAGES OF HIS HONOR D. H. McMILLAN, LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA.

The team are a well matched pair of dark bay mares, purchased for His Honor in Ontario from R. Beith, Bowmanville.



note the development of the ranching industry in this district.

EARLY EFFORTS.

In the eighties ranching was problematical, and required the future to demonstrate the adaptability of the country for ranching. The ranch products barely filled the local requirements, and export shipments were few and the numbers limited. However, it was in those days that the foundations were laid for some of the most successful ranching businesses that we have in the country to-day. In those days ranching took longer to build up than at present. It was then a business of breed-

gave place to the Canadian Land & Rancho Co. This company has followed the stock business—cattle, horses and sheep—almost exclusively, and with capable business management has been singularly successful, proving, in a measure, that where capital was invested in business pursuits to which the country was adapted there was a very reasonable assurance of success.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.

The writer thinks he is correct in saying that in 1889 none of the farm or ranch implement makers were represented in this field by agents carrying stocks; at present all the principal mak-

ter. We have the waters of the South Saskatchewan, the Red Deer and the Bow rivers; and the Ross, Seven Persons, Gros Ventre, Plume and Bull's Head Creeks, forming the northern watershed of the Cypress Hills; and Willow Creek, Battle Creek, and Milk River, south of the hills, these latter streams flowing south to the Missouri and through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. There are also numerous lakes and springs. The general formation of the country is rolling prairie, with plenty of benchland for feed and broken country for shelter for stock. Water sloughs form in the undrained low lands, and about these sloughs there is a growth of grass which is valuable as hay in dry seasons and good for winter feed when frozen over. The country between Medicine

arid" region, the impression conveyed being that it is a useless, dry, barren waste. Such an impression is so contrary to fact that it is worth disputing. At this, the end of June, no country under the sun could look brighter, greener, or fairer than this styled "semi-arid" district. Abundant rain has enwrapped the face of Nature in such a garb as she never wore before in the history of active settlement. It is as though Nature was donning a new dress. The year 1889 was the driest year remembered, the year's rainfall being less than 7 inches. The year following that and up to 1894 the precipitation was over 10 inches. From 1896 there has been a gradually increasing rainfall each year, and we are now in the midst of what has been termed "wet years." The rainfall in 1899 was 21.17

inches; in 1900 it was 22.05 inches, and 1901 promises to be a record breaker. The rainfall in May was 6.25 inches, and in June 4.01 inches. Since the middle of May there has been scarcely one twenty-four hours in which there has not been a rainfall of some kind. Ranchers admit freely that we have had rain enough. The strong, nutritious prairie grasses are all headed out and seeding, spreading the seeds broadcast, so that the prairie must become rejuvenated with young and tender grasses.

ALL KINDS OF STOCK DO WELL.

A peculiarity which is noticed in this district is that all branches of the stock industry thrives here—cattle, horse and sheep raising. The horse business and the sheep business have had the setbacks of low prices and bad markets in the past, but these conditions appear to have adjusted themselves, and the most hopeful tone pervades these businesses. Cattle have commanded good prices for some years, with a constant upward tendency as markets increased and the means of access to them were opened up. Probably at the present time there is more money in horses than in any other branch of ranching. Whether the demand for horses will be temporary or permanent is conjectural. Colonel Dent's purchasing of army remounts has had a wonderfully good effect upon the business. In the past few years there have been extensive purchases of Montana horses for ranches in this neighborhood. The prices for finished beef are 25 per cent. better than three or four years ago, and there has each year been keen competition among the buyers. Last year \$45 was about the average price paid for steers. Many of the ranchers sold their cattle by live weight, scaled at the new East Side stock yards. 34c. per pound was the price last year for good steers, and 3c. per pound for fat cows, weighed after a ten hours' shrink; that is, the cattle were corralled at the stock yards at night and weighed early in the morning. Several big steers brought fancy prices, approaching \$70, this, of course, in exceptional cases.

CHANGES WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF "DOGIES."

With the introduction of "dogie" or stocker cattle to our ranges a few years ago, and the proof that these cattle can be wintered here and thrive well, a change came over the cattle business, not alarming but plainly noticeable. Breeding was by some thought to be unprofitable, and the spaying of heifers was practised, but we think this was an unwarranted course. It bred also another feature—the marketing of fat she stock in larger numbers. On many ranches it is now the practice, if a cow does not produce a calf, to fatten her and turn her off with the beef, so that there is nothing upon the range that is unproductive. The stocker cattle put upon the ranges vary in quality. Yearlings and two-year-olds are preferred, but where hay is plentiful and in stack, calves have been handled profitably. This year, while thousands of these dogies are going onto the range, the ranchers are becoming more discriminating in the class of their purchases. The idea that any old thing will make beef is wrong; scrubs are dear at any price; there is a ready sale for a good class of stockers in which the beef strain of breeding shows at all. Shorthorn, Galloway or Hereford grades are preferred, the white faces or the black muleys being purchased without question. Up to \$20 has been the price for yearlings and to \$28 for two-year-olds. These prices are generally regarded as a trifle too high, or rather more than finished prices, coupled with risk, handling and trouble, warrant. A two-years' chance is taken on the beef market, and in that length of time it might flatten out or become unduly buoyant.

THE FAVORITE BREEDS.

While the handling of stockers might encourage carelessness on the part of breeders, this has not been the case. Ranchers are, if anything, more

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W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

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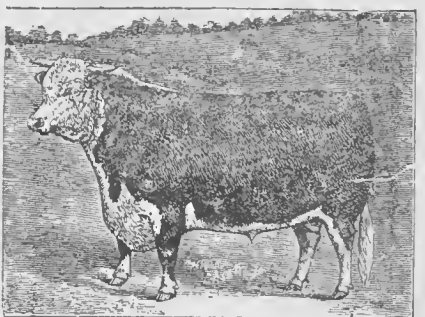
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Best Beef Cattle in the World.

Sturdy Young Bulls

for sale. Also Cows and Heifers. 100 head to select from.

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Two Boars, fit for service, \$15.00 each

January and March pigs of either sex of good quality. One sow in pig, due to farrow in August. Address

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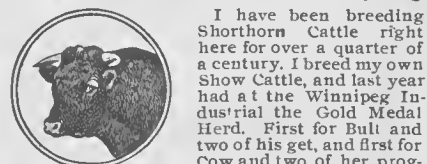
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For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg and Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

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Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flocks have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

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Wanted—Farmer's Sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

particular than ever as to the quality and breeding of the bulls which head their herds, and importations of fine, well-bred animals are the rule and not the exception. Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways are favorite breeds upon this range. Probably the extensive breeding and handling of Galloways by the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. at Medicine Hat has brought this breed into prominence. The fact that well-bred sires could be procured at home, that the Galloway is a good, rustler, and that he is beef down to the hocks, makes this breed so well thought of. With some ranchers there has been a shifting from one breed of sires to another, with good results where breeding for beef was the object. Our beef cattle as a rule weigh out well when put upon the scales, which is testimony to the breeding. The herds of Manitoba breeders are freely drawn upon for pure-bred bulls, also Ontario and Quebec herds. The Medicine Hat Ranch Co. this spring imported thirty head of Galloway bulls from Manitoba, and many other breeders have made eastern purchases. However, there is a preference for bulls bred at home, but the supply of home-bred bulls does not approach the demand for them. The home-bred fellow is acclimatized and is not bothered with "foot-sore," a trouble which sometimes bothers eastern bulls when turned upon the open range. The efforts of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, the Northwest Department of Agriculture and the stock sales inaugurated by F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, have had a good effect upon the bull market.

RANCHING NOW A BUSINESS:

Ranching is no longer conducted in a hap-hazard manner. The idea that putting a brand on an animal and turning it loose constitutes ranching no longer holds water. The most successful stockmen are those who apply business methods to ranching. The cattle are well looked after, proper sires are used, the bulls are kept out of the herds until the first week in July, calves are weaned early enough to give cows a chance to pick up before hard weather, the calves are winter-fed and kept growing right from the start, plenty of shedding and corrals built, great stacks of hay put up and preparations made for inclement winters, snow-plows are used when the snow is deep or crusted, and the rancher puts up a few dollars to combat his worst enemy, the wolf. These precautions reduce to a minimum the chances of losses among the herds. Yet there are losses, and sometimes severe ones, that remind the rancher that his business, like most others, has its ups and downs, and that it is not all rosiness and profit. A wolf takes a calf, the blackleg gathers in the best yearling in the bunch, or a weak heifer gets mired in some boggy spot in the early spring, a cow slips upon the ice and break her leg, or in a driving snow storm a bunch of them drive over a cut-bank or get snowed over in a sheltered ravine. The ranchers who attend most assiduously to business are those who stand the best chance of success.

INOCULATING AGAINST BLACKLEG.

Last spring in a great many herds, and this year in an increasing number, the young cattle have been inoculated with blackleg vaccine. The string method of application, from its simplicity, is most favored. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has seen well to appoint Dr. J. C. Hargrave, V. S., of Medicine Hat, at the head of this branch of service in the Northwest.

FODDER CROPS.

Cultivated plots of fodder-producing grasses are to be seen on almost every ranch, and tree culture is also carried on to some extent. Brome grass is a favorite forage crop in this locality, and there are many fine fields already being cut in this district. Samples of this grass measuring six feet high have been shown the writer. We have wondered if more extensive settlement and

cultivation in this district has not had some effect upon the precipitation.

The improvement of the Brand Recording System, and the working of the Stock Inspection Ordinance, efficiently carried out, has been beneficial to the industry.

FUTURE QUESTIONS.

As Manitoba would be a richer country if her whole grain product was shipped in a manufactured state, instead of as coarse grain, so in the ranching country would there be higher prices and greater success if our cattle and sheep were slaughtered in our own abattoirs and exported as canned or chilled meat, the hides tanned at home, and the coarse stuff, or by-products, turned to account, and our wool manufactured at home. These are questions of the future—probably the near future—but they are the goals aimed at. Here is a practically undeveloped field for the investor and the manufacturer, which it would be a pleasure for the rancher to assist in enlarging.

Cattle exports from Medicine Hat have grown from 900 head in 1896 to over 6,000 head in 1900. Medicine Hat district is the largest producer of ranch products in the Canadian West.

ENLARGING MARKETS.

Since 1897 markets have expanded. We then had the old country market. Now we have the Kootenay market, the Coast market and the Yukon mar-

adopted by the C.P.R. in paying claims for cattle killed on the railway, etc., but I think it is already unduly long, and probably if clothed in brevity would better have served its purpose.

Sheep Ranching in Western Canada.

By F. W. Martin, Maple Creek, Assa.

In the past the cowboy has occupied a large place in the mind of the outsider, and our newspapers and magazines have been very energetic in writing up horse and cattle ranching, while the shepherd has been almost unthought of. This is largely due to the fact that until quite recently sheep ranching was a very insignificant business as compared with the cattle and horse industry. Sheepmen are in a great measure to blame themselves for this neglect of their business on the part of the press. When asked his business it was formerly the practice of the sheep rancher to acknowledge with a shame-faced, half apologetic manner that "he was running a small bunch of sheep." But, I am glad to say that this attitude among sheepmen toward their business is rapidly passing away and that they are now taking a pride in their business. Then, too, the cowboy appears to far greater advantage in romance than does the shepherd.



ON DEWDROP RANCH, THE PROPERTY OF J. B. JICKLING, CARMAN, MAN.

ket. With us increased markets have meant increased prices. This year we are, looking towards a few developing features in the market situation.

1. We await the result of the endeavors of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, who are now in Great Britain working to have the embargo taken off Canadian cattle.

2. The announcement that the Great Northern railway has purchased the Alberta Coal Co.'s railway into Montana, and the presumption that western stockmen will get a freight rate to Chicago which will offset the duty on cattle, and give us access to the greatest stock market of the world.

3. The building of the Crow's Nest Southern railway and the further development of East Kootenay and the consequent enlargement of that market for ranch produce.

4. The projected extensive irrigation works from Medicine Hat west by the Canadian Pacific railway.

Settlement has been rapid in this district during the past few years, and as a natural consequence the "good" locations are pretty much all taken up. When the water locations are all settled, so far as the ranching industry is concerned, the country is settled.

In this article other matters affecting the industry might be touched upon, such as watering reserves, "tramp" cattle trouble, the valuable services of the N. W. M. Police, the stock associations, praise for the liberal schedule

Although sheep husbandry is carried on in all parts of the Territories, the home of the sheep is Western Assiniboia. The district from Swift Current, where the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. run their bands, to Medicine Hat, contains many times more sheep than all the remainder of the Territories. In this district and in Southern Alberta sheep are run entirely on ranching principles.

In Southern Alberta I believe the first sheep ranch was started in the early eighties. Then Andrew Wallace and Thos. Johnson brought in a small band of ewes from Montana and settled near Maple Creek, Assa., in 1885. About the same time the Lister-Kaye Co. imported their outfit from the United States and located at Maple Creek and Swift Current. The next year W. Nicol brought in 1,000 ewes and located on the Big McKay, near Walsh. From this time on the business flourished until the winter of 1892-93. Then came a setback. Many new men started in the fall of 1892, and being misled by information as to the mildness of our winters, failed to provide sufficient hay. The winter proved to be the severest in the history of the country—the result was disastrous. In some bunches 50, 60 and even 75 per cent. were lost. On the top of all this scab broke out in some bands and we were quarantined for a year. From this setback the business was slow to recover. Our only market was Winnipeg. Times were hard and buyers few. Two-year-old wethers were sold for from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per

head and breeding stock and lambs could scarcely be given away. Wool was dull and only one buyer in the market. He thus had it all his own way and some years 8c. was all we got for our wool.

Then came the Kootenay boom, and the market began to look up. Sheep rapidly rose in price, and when the Klondyke boom came they regained their normal price.

But though the market for mutton and wool was so low sheep had been steadily increasing in numbers. The annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the Territories for 1898 shows the following figures for the previous year:—

Western Assiniboia—No. of ewes, 95,232; no. of males, 53,533; no. of lambs, 35,235; total, 184,000; no. of flocks, 35; average size of flock, 5,257; average weight of fleece, 6 lbs.

Southern Alberta—No. of ewes, 14,184; no. of males, 8,946; no. of lambs, 6,240; total, 29,370; no. of flocks, 32; average size of flock, 917.8; weight of fleece, 6 2-3 lbs.

There have been three lambings since 1898, the year that these figures represent, and it is safe to say that there are now in these two districts upwards of 400,000 sheep.

The basal breed of all our range flocks was the Merino. These were imported from Montana and Oregon. But we are a nation of meat-eaters,

and although the wool comes handy and about pays the expense of the ranch, yet for profits we depend on the mutton. Consequently, the Merinos have been crossed with bucks of the large mutton breeds. Oxfords take first place. Then come Shrops, Cheviots, Leicesters and Cotswolds about in the order named. These are imported mostly from Ontario. And I may just here say that since our Northwest government gives a rebate on the freight of imported pure bred bulls, I see no reason why they should not do the same for pure bred bucks.

There is no fear now about markets. In the old days we had to depend on Winnipeg alone, but British Columbia and the Klondyke now take all the mutton we produce and has still to import from the United States. The last two years have been fairly good for wool. There are more buyers in the market now and a large mill has been built at Medicine Hat, which should help us. Last year the price ranged from 11½c. to 13c. per lb.

In conclusion, I may say that the future looks bright. We have a good mutton market, the best medium wool produced in the world, a fine climate, plenty of grass of the right kind, and sufficient water. There is only one drawback. The land regulations allow sheep to graze only in certain limited portions of the range country. These parts are fictitiously called "Sheep Districts." I say fictitiously advisedly, for while cattlemen and horsemen are allowed to homestead, lease and buy

lands in these districts, if a sheepman oversteps the bounds of his little district he is regarded as a trespasser and ordered to get out. And we regard it as a gross injustice thus to handicap an industry which will develop our range country faster than any other business.

Horse Breeding on the Bow River.

By G. E. Goddard, of the Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

The illustration on pages 444-5 of the Bow River Horse Ranch will be of interest, as it was one of the first horse ranches established in Alberta and is typical of the country. It was located by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane in 1877, and bought by the present owners in 1888, when it consisted of a leasehold of 40,000 acres. The rapid settlement of the country has reduced this to a freehold of 6,000 acres fenced into seven pastures, with an outside range. There are about 500 horses on the ranch, one-third being heavy horses, the balance saddle and driving horses of the best quality. The cattle number from 500 to 1,000, according to the number of "dogies" purchased.

Mr. Goddard writes: "The original bunch of mares which formed the foundation stock of this ranch were picked animals from Montana, British Columbia and the east, sired for the most part by Blackhawk Morgan trotting sires and California Thoroughbreds, and they stood from 15 to 16.1 hands high, with good bone and girth. These mares were mated with the best blood of the English and American turf, such as Konrad by Rebel Morgan, Jack of Hearts by imp. Ill Used, Ruddygore by Springbok, Jim Casey by John Payne, Virgaloo by Virgil, Juryman by Algerine, imp. Canova by Ros-trevor imp., Mosstrooper and others. Two or three standard bred trotters and a Hackney have also been used. The heavy part of the bunch were bred to Clydes and Shires. All mares have been close bred and a record kept; no half-breed sires have been used nor any indiscriminate breeding indulged in. With the exception of two stallions, all have stood over 16 hands, with 8½ inches of bone and big girth.

"The aim was to produce the heavy-weight hunter and 16.1 hand carriage horse for exportation, as it was believed that this class of horse could be raised on the prairie at a nominal cost and shipped at a big profit. The result has not borne out the theory. It was found that each successive cross of Thoroughbred blood after the first made the product less able to stand the climate, giving it fewer months in the year in which it could do more than barely live, so making it lighter and smaller generation after generation.

"It is this fact that has given Alberta the hardy, wiry, clean-limbed cow-horses of 14.3 to 15.1 hands that are so pre-eminently fitted for army remounts and which have stood the hardships of the African campaign with such credit; but it is also this fact that has made the heavyweight hunter and the large carriage horse such a rara avis amongst us.

"The demand for army remounts for the past year has, I am aware, created a market for the small breed horse such as sired by a Thoroughbred will grow on the range, but the question is how long will it last? Will it pay to breed him? That Alberta is especially adapted to raising the best of horses sound in wind and limb there is no doubt, but judging from past experience it would seem wiser to eschew the Thoroughbred—unless the rancher has a very long purse and can afford to feed and shelter the stock exceptionally well—and look out for a sire that will throw the fewest misfits from a mixed bunch of mares. What is wanted is a horse with enough blood to ensure quality, yet not enough to make his stock tender, and with enough substance to produce stock big enough to

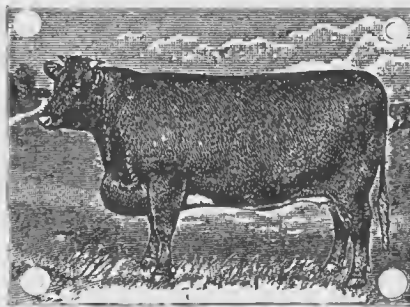
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all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows add heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

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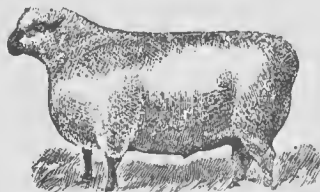
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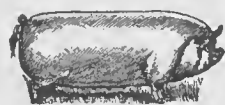
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WHITE P. ROCKS
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Ayrshires include many winners at leading fairs.

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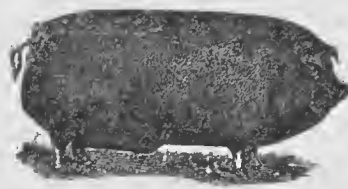
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Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. Stock of my breeding took honors at Winnipeg and Portage fairs in 1900. I have a grand lot of spring pigs, also young sows with pig. Prices right. Call or write. Parties met by appointment at station.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS
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The Gold Standard Herd.



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"Belted Knight (1895)" "Stanley Prince (6315)"
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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale.

MARKET SALES.

My next series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, Oct. 3rd, day after day, Wolsley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Wapella. Parties intending to attend these sales, see posters. I can place a carload of horses at any of the above places. Parties buying such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

work on the land should he miss the cavalry or carriage type. For this purpose many people are choosing the larger-sized Hackney and with breedy mares he generally proves a success.

"We have given preference to the French Coach horse, first, as having more quality combined with substance; second, as being a more prepotent horse, having been bred true to type for over 200 years; third, as the sire of the highest priced carriage horses in America to-day; fourth, as being bred for endurance and speed as well as for action; fifth, as having at the last five Universal Expositions of the World taken the championships over all other carriage breeds, every country being represented; and lastly, because the French Coach stock has during the last three years proved a singular success with us showing size, substance and quality, and having a great similarity even from quite different stamps of mares. This is a great advantage in matching teams. For the man breeding heavy horses only the problem of a stallion is not so difficult. With very little care Clydes, Shires and Percherons all do well on the range, the latter perhaps being the best doers and therefore the quickest sellers, in spite of a prejudice against them.

"But, whatever stock a man breeds light or heavy, the better he can afford to do for his young stock the better returns he will have, especially with the former. The market demands a gentle horse, and there is no better or cheaper time to handle the colt than during the first winter. If done thoroughly then he never forgets it and can be tied up any time; moreover, he has the following summer to eat grass, instead of pining for his mother.

"Horse ranching has a bright outlook; with the increased demand and higher prices, few men will fail to handle their young stock. I look for the time—not far distant—when the 'wild and woolly broncho' will be a thing of the past, a thing to be devoutly hoped for both from the sellers' as well as the buyers' point of view."

Sore Shoulders.

Sore shoulders are more in evidence when the heavy run of spring work is on after a long winter of irregular work and confinement in the stable than they are at midsummer, but even at this season there are cases when much discomfort is caused that by a little extra care could be averted. Scalding is a frequent summer trouble, especially during such hot weather as we had the middle of the month. There are horses with defectively shaped shoulders or thin skins that are very easily put wrong in this way, but as a rule the defect is more in the horseman than the horse. Part of his horsemanship must be born into the man if he is to make any success of his work. He must have sympathy with his horse, which will lead to thoughtfulness about its comfort and the desire to do all he can to prevent unpleasantness to the beasts under his care. Prevention is better than cure. The collar must be made to fit comfortably and be kept clean and smooth, and the tugs made equal length so as to have the strain fairly balanced to both shoulders. The collars should be taken off as soon as the horse is out of the yoke, and if necessary the shoulders washed with cold water. Carbolic vaseline is an excellent application both to prevent and heal sore shoulders.

Plan out the harvest work as far as it is possible to do so; it will save time.

Never breed immature stock, as both size and form are injured.

Good care is worth more to stock than all of the medicine you can buy.

Males are often injured by being used for breeding when too young.

If at any time an animal on the farm shows signs of running down, give it better feed and care.

Mother Love in Range Cows.

By Ernest Seton-Thompson,
Naturalist.

One day as my wife and I were riding by a small bunch of stock on a western cattle range, I said: "Now, see how these animals will obey me." Then I addressed the cows: "All you cows whose calves are hidden away in the grass please come forward when I give the signal," and I began a long, high-pitched bleating, the note of a calf in dire distress—

"Baa-a-Baa Baa-a-," and as I bawled there was a great commotion. Some of the cows whose calves were with them snorted and looked about. Each calf ran to its mother whereupon she became quiet; the steers tossed their heads, looked about suspiciously and snorted, but settled back to feed. Four cows, however, sniffed and looked quickly this way and that, then with heads and tails up and a great deal of angry action came trotting towards us. "There," I said, "these four have had calves born within the last few days. The calves are not yet able to follow their mothers so remain 'cached' in some sheltered hollow."

But he gets stronger and visibly bigger every hour and soon succeeds in standing up, with his legs very widely spread.

At first, of course, the calf is unable to follow his mother. He is left in the hiding place, where he lies still and flat, while she goes off to graze, rarely very far away, and always ready to return at the slightest appearance of danger. Usually her choice of the hiding place is so good that the calf escapes all enemies and gains strength enough to follow his mother about. But sometimes it happens that a watchful coyote marked the cow down in the thicket and knew by his nose or by former experience that a little one was to be there brought into the world. He dare not go near the cow, but he does not go away for he is in the chronic hungry state of the coyote and here is a delicious feast in sight, and in easy reach, too, if only the mother makes the mistake of giving him a chance. He can only hang about, lick his chops and hope. Hours pass by and the coyote is getting dreadfully hungry. But he hangs around, keeping out of sight, believing his time will come. It was mere accident that first betrayed to him the calf's hiding place and there is yet one other chance needed to bring the calf within his power, that is the ab-

Other coyotes are likely to be near and in a few minutes they are tearing the warm bloody meat from the tender bones. The cow can hear a long way off the distressed cry of her calf and would at once come tearing to save it. Indeed, a strange cow or steer would also come at the cry and drive the coyote away. But the foe is a cunning one, he knows how to bide his time and now there is no one to interfere; the cow comes back only to find a few bloody bones where she left her little pink-nosed baby.

She is terribly distressed; for a time she runs about bawling in a peculiar, unmistakable way. There is in her bellow a tone of sorrow that all recognize. She runs often to look at the remains. The head is usually left undevoured, and this she stares at and licks repeatedly, just as she used to do when it was alive. Then she will turn and walk away, looking back to see if it is not following her, and uttering a low moaning bellow at intervals. Any coyote she chances to see, she pursues with murderous intent, but they can laugh at her attempts to catch them.

For some days she is in a very bad physical state; milk fever sets in in some form—the mother's craving for her little one is aggravated by her condition. She goes to every small calf



STOCK BARN OF J. WALLACE, CARTWRIGHT, MAN.

As the angry cows came nearer, we turned and rode off, but I kept on bleating, and the cows continued to follow. We urged our horses to gallop. Three of the cows gave up the pursuit but the fourth followed for nearly half a mile, part of the time at a run. Then I ceased bleating the distress note, and this last cow, the youngest of the four, hesitated, snorted, looked back then to the right hand, and leaving us she set off at a trot for a distant line of willows, where undoubtedly her new born, probably first-born, calf was concealed, or as the herdsmen say, "cached."

When the cow feels that her time has come, she leaves the herd and hides in some sheltered place till the calf is born. He arrives in the world nose first and looks much like a tightly-bound little bundle, impossibly small, one might think, ever to grow into a huge bull, but his mother gets up presently and proceeds to lick him all over, generally uttering a sort of hankering grunt, an expression of motherly love. Under the gentle massage of her tongue, the calf visibly expands. His hair fluffs out, his blood circulates more satisfactorily. After he has been massaged thoroughly from head to foot—and this may take an hour or two—he tries to get on his feet, hind legs first, but his mother's massage becomes so vigorous just then, that he is commonly licked off his feet more than once.

sence of the mother. There is only one thing that can bring this about, and that is the remoteness of the water supply. Ere many hours pass the mother must go to seek her daily drink. Usually the water is near, but this time it happens to be over a mile away. After glancing about keenly for foes, a glance which the coyote escapes by crouching, the mother, not without some misgivings, sets out across the plain to the watering place. The keen yellow eyes of the coyote kindle as he sees this for he knows that at last his chance, his only chance, has come. When she is far in the offing, he quits his lurking place, keeping well out of sight, trotting quickly along the hollow, straight for the hiding place of the calf.

The little fellow sees or hears this approach of what it instinctively knows for an enemy. It crouches closely, lying its head flat on the ground, and lies like a stone, showing how well the ancient lesson has been learned. But concealment is hopeless, the savage enemy knows the very spot in the thicket where his unprotected victim lies, and in a moment he bounds up from the grass and springs on it. The calf realizes that hiding is no longer possible, it leaps to its shaky legs and bleats its loudest for its mother:

"Baa, Baa, Baa, Baa," it cries, as it vainly struggles to escape. In a moment the coyote has pulled it down.

she sees until near enough to smell it. Some cows at this time go away when they find the calf is not their own. Some will even give the unwelcome stranger a thrust with the horns, but some cows are disposed to squander the unclaimed love on any little one, and gladly suckle it and thus find both mental and physical comfort in mothering.

During the next few days she goes back many times to look at and hunger over the remains, but time does its work quickly with her. The first day she was there continually, the next the mother was at the tragic spot every hour or so, by the end of a week the head and bones have lost all original semblance; their direct appeal is gone, and their memory fading. Nature has sent physical ease, the little one is forgotten; but from that time on the heart of the mother is ever liable to be stirred to fury by that high-pitched shrill "Baa," the bleat of a calf in terror of its life, and that was the bleat that I used that day to separate the mother cows from the rest of the herd.—Breeder's Gazette.

The better a cow is fed, up to her capacity to assimilate, the greater will be the profit.

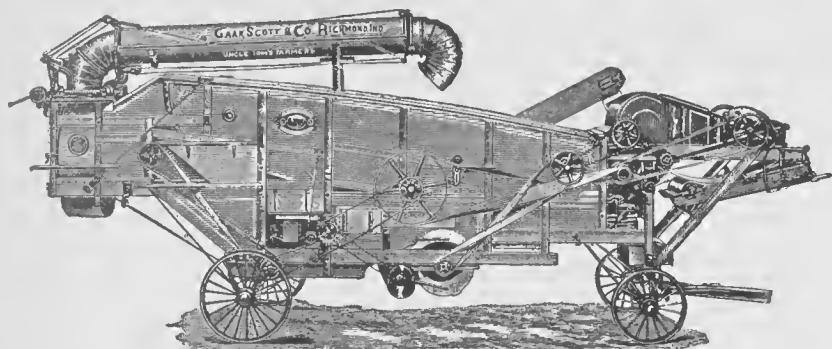
The keeping of the farm implements in a good condition is an important factor in the cultivation of the crops.

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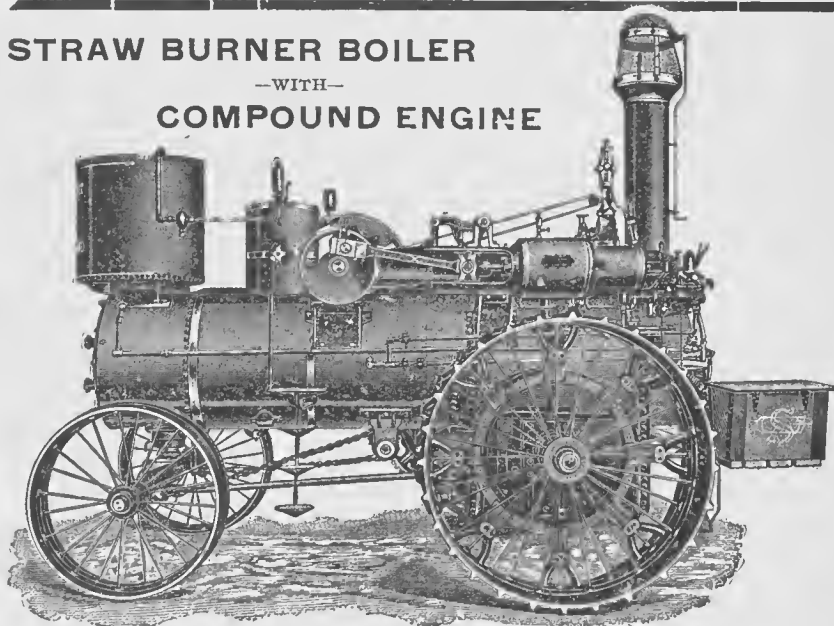
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Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

-WITH-

COMPOUND ENGINE



Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

The English Royal Show.

The show this year was held in the last week of June at Cardiff, in Wales. Though far from central in its location, this will prove a very satisfactory show financially, the Welsh people loyally supporting it in every possible way.

In cattle, Shorthorns led both in numbers and quality, and King Edward had the male championship for his splendid bull, Royal Duke, bred by the Queen at Windsor, and champion last year also. Reserve to him was Pride of Collynie, a coming champion, also owned by the King, who bought him from a Scotch tenant farmer. Inspector, champion at Dublin, was 3rd. In two-year-olds, Baron Abbotsford, a Northumberland bull, led, a son of Star of Morning being 2nd. In yearlings, Geo. Harrison, of Gainford Hall, a noted north of England breeder, led with Silver Bell, of Duthie's breeding. Dudding's Victor, bred by Lord Lovat, was second.

In female Shorthorns, Duncombe's Warrior Queen led the aged class. Harrison's Welcome, by Challenge Cup, was 2nd. For females of 1898, J. Deane Willis had 1st and female championship for White Heather, a grand white cow. In two-year-olds, Dudding had first with a splendid Scotch-bred roan, a beautiful red from Cornwall going 2nd.

Herefords and Devons being near their native ground made a splendid show. In Herefords, E. Farr had 1st and championship, the Earl of Coventry's Mercury being 2nd. In a great class of two-year-olds Tudge's Albany, a former leader, was again 1st. In yearling bulls, A. E. Hughes had 1st and 2nd. For females, R. D. Cleasby had 1st and championship.

Polled Angus, Red Polls and Galloways made a very fine show as regards quality.

Shires made a great turnout, the breed championship going to Thompson's Desford Combination. Duke of Westminster's Phenomenon was 2nd. Female championship went to Crisp's Southgate Charm, a famous show mare; Earl of Egerton's Lockinge Athena was reserve.

In Clydesdales three sons of Baron's Price were placed in 3-year-olds, Webster's Baron's Crown 1st. In two-year-olds Silver Cup by Baron's Pride, 1st, a Montrose colt, Dauntless, 2nd. Seaham Harbor Stud Co. owned Silver Cup and Selima, 1st as brood mare. In three-year-old females, Smith's Cedric Princess was 1st. Daughters of Baron's Pride took several prizes. This horse is coming more and more to the front for the quality of his stock.

The implement stands are a great feature of English shows, and the Massey-Harris Co. were well to the front. R. A. Lister & Co. and the Melotte Cream Separator Co. made ample displays. A machine for filtering milk through gravel and coarse sand was an object of special interest and had the approval of good judges.

Horse Millinery.

The ladies have hitherto had it all their own way in the style and character of the creations they wear on their heads. This summer, however, the horse has come out in opposition to the fair sex. In all the large American cities some protection is being given to the heads of many of the horses. In Boston the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has purchased 1,000 horse hats for free distribution. These are only common flat straw hats. Here and there a more ambitious driver decks his horse out with something finer. It has, however, fallen to the lot of an Ottawa driver to carry off the palm and make the ladies green with envy. Since horses began to wear straw hats in Ottawa some of their drivers have set to work to "create" hats that will rival those of some of the ladies. One of the newest things in straw hats for horses yet seen is a low crowned, broad brimmed, brown straw with some of the loveliest roses ever seen on a horse's head. The name of the milliner has not yet been learned, but the first lady who saw it said:—"Some milliner made that hat." The horse pranced along as if it appeared to enjoy the attention it was attracting.

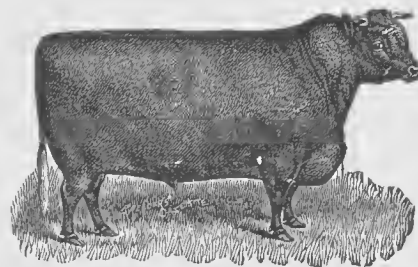
The straw hat for the horse has made its appearance on the streets of Winnipeg and will soon be on many a farm.

And why shouldn't a horse have a hat to protect his head from the sun these very warm days?

If a hat cannot be procured, a big, strong cane-ribbed cotton umbrella can. If the handle of one of these umbrellas was extended and the extension securely fastened towards the front end of the wagon, binder, mower or plow tongue, it would give great relief to the horses. The thought may be carried further. There is no reason why the driver should not contrive to sit under an umbrella while on the wagon, mower, binder or plow, secure from the rays of the sun. It may look lazy, but it certainly is more comfortable than sitting in the sun.

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Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

OF
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY
And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

3 YEARLING BULLS
12 BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
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BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside, Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

Breeders, Attention

A HOLSTEIN BULL TO
HEAD YOUR HERD.

Born May 29, 1901. Dam "Daisy Teake's Queen," the great test winner. Finest shown cow in Canada. Record for June last, 2,148 lbs. Sire "Chief Mercedes De Koll" (imp.), nephew of the great cow, "Littlil Pauline De Koll." Record a few months ago, 283 lbs. hutter in seven days (official).

The calf is good enough to head any pure bred herd in America.

Also one horn January 8, 1901. Dam "Sadie Teake's Beauty," sister to "Daisy Teake's Queen," and almost as fine a cow in every way. This is a beautiful calf. Will make a grand show bull.

One born August 2, 1900, will weigh 1,000 lbs., and perfect in form. Dam test winner in Winnipeg.

Some younger Calves. Prices and terms reasonable.

JAS. GLENNIE & SON,
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Visit to a Pincher Creek Ranch.

A great many of our readers have become acquainted with the name of F. W. Godsal, of Pincher Creek, Alberta, through the very readable letters which he has furnished our columns at one time and another. It was the opportunity of one of our staff to make a recent trip to his ranch, and we found the visit one of pleasure and instruction. Mr. Godsal's place is located six miles northwest of the town of Pincher Creek and is passed through by the south fork of the Old Man's River. The residence and grounds are situated in the valley, and some very pretty views are to be secured from the encompassing hillsides. The ranch comprises some six or seven thousand acres, combining a great deal of splendid bench land together with some very well sheltered flats. A large number of cattle are carried, but the public range is not depended upon for either hay or pasture. The ranch, with the exception of some newly-acquired property, is all fenced and sub-fenced. A large proportion of the fence is made with fifty feet space between posts, four strands of wire being used and the strain of the wide span relieved by droppers every few feet. Gates in the inside fencing are arranged at the crossing of the fences in such a way as to enable the throwing together of any two fields which may be desired, and the main gate admitting to the ranch is fitted with an arrangement to open and close it from buggy or horseback.

Shorthorn bulls are used upon the range cows, and it is aimed to have all calves dropped during May or early in June.

Grass growing is a line of work upon which a good deal of experimenting has been done and upon which we have previously been favored by an article from Mr. Godsal's pen. About fifty acres are under Brome, and we were taken through some very fine pieces. In sowing, a light nurse crop of oats is always used to prevent the drifting of soil, which otherwise would be sure to result from the winds here. One piece of Brome which had been running out was renewed this spring by plowing and harrowing, as recommended by those in charge of the experimental stations. The results were all that could be desired, the spring rains bringing the grass up through the sod splendidly. We were taken through a piece of timothy which was the finest we have ever seen in Western Canada. This had been sown on a long, steep catward sloping side hill. The fine soil and other drift of years had been falling over the hilltop and enriching the slope, leaving the surface in a sort of loose condition, overgrown with rose bushes and other rubbish. All this growth was cleared off by mowing and raking, and on the top of a light fall of snow the hillside was sown to timothy. As the snow on this slope is not blown off, the catch was wonderful and the grass is fast crowding out everything else. Mr. Godsal has experimented with alfalfa, but has never found it a continued success, as it has always died out after the first year or two.

One of the most interesting features of the ranch is the splendid setting of trees and shrubs which has been made such a success. Some handsome rows of ash-leaf maple have grown to about twelve feet high, and in their shelter are native spruce, lilac, caragana, gooseberries, strawberries and even the beautiful Asiatic maple. Other tender varieties of shrubs and plants were also growing well, and being protected during the winters by the snow held by the larger trees were free from winter killing. A profusion of the hardy sorts of perennial flowers were in bloom, including probably the finest pansies we have ever seen. Even the English primroses and cowslips are grown. It is wonderful what may be grown when proper protection is provided.

Mr. Godsal is just having the finishing touches put upon a very fine residence, which will, when finished, make his place one of the best-appointed ranches in the whole country.

Three Ways of Feeding Milk to Calves.

Twenty head of grade Shorthorn and Hereford calves were purchased by the Kansas Experiment Station in the spring of 1900 and divided into two lots. One lot was fed on sterilized creamery skim-milk with a grain ration composed of equal parts of corn and Kafir corn meal, with all the alfalfa hay they would eat. The second lot was fed the same as the first, except that fresh whole milk was used instead of skim-milk. In addition to these two lots the Station secured the privilege of weighing twenty-two head of high-grade Hereford calves which were running with their dams in a pasture near the Experiment Station.

RESULTS WITH SKIM-MILK.

For the twenty-two weeks under experiment the ten calves consumed 24,736 pounds of skim-milk, 1,430 pounds of corn chop, 1,430 pounds of Kafir corn meal and 641 pounds of alfalfa hay. The total gain was 2,331 pounds, or a daily average of 1.51 pounds per head. Figuring skim-milk at 15 cents

pounds of alfalfa hay. The total gain was 2,878 pounds, or a daily average of 1.95 pounds per head. Charging butter fat at creamery prices, the feed cost of raising these calves amounts to \$157.19, or \$15.72 per head. The feed cost for each 100 pounds of gain amounts to \$5.46.

RESULTS WITH CALVES NURSED BY THE COWS.

On May 28, 1900, twenty-two calves that were running with their dams averaged 174 pounds. On October 15 these same calves averaged 422 pounds, or an average daily gain per head of 1.77 pounds. The only expense attached to raising these calves was the keep of the cows, which was estimated by the owner to be \$12 per head. Multiplying the average daily gain of these calves by 154, the number of days in previous experiment, gives a total gain of 272 pounds per head. With \$12 as the cost of raising the calf, each 100 pounds of gain cost \$4.41.

RESULTS IN FEED LOT AFTER WEANING.

In the fall all these calves were placed in the feed lot, where they were pushed for baby beef. During the seven

The Modern Cowboy.

He is a very familiar figure in some parts of the West, is the cow-puncher. Every ranch in Assiniboia and Alberta has its quota, and such places as Calgary, Medicine Hat, Macleod and Maple Creek — what would they do without him. He doesn't carry "guns" and bowie-knives, as the dime-novel artist would have us believe—in fact, he never did (in Canada, at least). He is a product, in short, of civilization, and not of savagery. But he has not lost any of the dash with which the veriest hero of the old school was invested. His work is fraught with danger, but his cool nerve generally helps him out, although wild steers and "bronks" are elements not easy to reckon with. It is a fine sight to see him "cut out" a four-year-old on the beef round-up or throw his lasso around a "maverick." Fear? He has heard that word somewhere—perhaps at school. When he comes to town we cannot mistake him. He doesn't drive in a carriage, but comes loping along loose-jointed on his "cow-horse" with "slicker" flapping behind the great stock saddle. He does not guide his



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, PREMIER PRINCE.

This horse, owned by Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., was imported by him in the fall of 1899, and was the winner at the Wisconsin State Fair within two weeks of time of landing, beating an unusually large and strong class of horses. He has never been beaten in this country, and looks like maintaining his reputation at the coming fairs. He is a beautiful strawberry roan in color, with white markings, very finely finished all over, and with action that is most attractive. Probably no horse has ever appeared in the show ring having so striking a resemblance to the noted stallion McQueen, that won first prize at Chicago for R. B. Ogilvie four successive years. Premier Prince is sired by the well-known Prince Alexander, and is now seven years old.

per 100, grain at 50 cents per 100 pounds and hay at \$4 per ton, the total feed cost of raising these calves was \$52.68, or \$5.27 per head. The feed cost for each 100 pounds of gain was \$2.26.

Cows that are milked will produce larger yields than when suckling calves. According to the average yield at this Station, ten cows (one for each calf) produced 55,540 pounds of milk testing 3.93 per cent. butter fat. With butter fat at 15½ cents per pound, this would amount to \$338.52. The value of the skim-milk not needed by the calves would raise this to \$374.24. Deduct from this the value of the feed consumed by the calves and there remains \$321.56, or \$32.15 per calf to pay for the expenses of milking, feeding the calves, and hauling the milk to the creamery. At 12½ cents per hour, this expense need not be one-half of the above sum, leaving \$15 to \$16 clear profit for each calf raised on skim-milk.

RESULTS WITH WHOLE MILK.

During twenty-two weeks these ten calves consumed 23,287 pounds of fresh milk, 835 pounds of corn chop, 835 pounds of Kafir corn meal, and 835

months under experiment, the skim-milk calves gained 440 pounds per head, the whole-milk calves 405 pounds per head, and the calves nursed by the cows 422 pounds per head.

This experiment shows that the feed cost of raising a good skim-milk calf need not exceed \$5.25 in contrast to \$15.75 for a whole-milk calf and \$8 for one nursed by the dam. The skim-milk calf becomes accustomed to eating both grain and roughness early in life, is handled enough to be gentle, and when transferred to the feed lot is ready to make rapid and economical gains.

No matter how well-bred an animal may be it will not grow into excellence unless it is properly fed and sheltered.

With all kinds of stock, it should be remembered that successful stock-raising is impossible without healthy stock.

It is better to ease up the work on the horse and cure a sore shoulder than to keep going until the horse is disabled.

So far as can be done, plan to have several pastures so that the stock can be changed and need not be kept in one pasture.

horse by drawing on the bit, as an Easterner would; he simply touches the rein against the side of his horse's neck. When he stops for a few minutes he does not tie his beast; he just throws the long loose reins over the horse's head on to the ground, and with spurs clanking at every step he strides away. He is probably not a giant; small men ride horses the farthest. He almost always wears a sombrero, and very often his "shaps" have been tanned with hair thereon, giving him something the appearance of a great hairy-legged tarantula. He often walks stiff-gaited and is not always free from bow-leggedness—hard riding sooner or later gets in its work. He has money (when he comes to town)—and he spends it. Unfortunately, he is somewhat given to gambling, and his language is more decorative than choice. But he generally has a soft spot near his heart and is a lover of British fair play.

His horse, too, is worth noting. He is a short-backed, strongly-built brute with the endurance of a camel. He may occasionally perform head down-wards, but "that's his own funeral," as his rider characteristically puts it.

When writing, mention *The Farmer*.

Fly Time.

Any one who has tried to milk cows during the hot weather that prevailed the second week of July would give a good deal for some kind of a substance that, when applied to the cows, would give them relief from the torment of mosquitoes and flies. The damage done by these pests is particularly noticeable in milch cows. Could one do a little experimenting it would be found that the annoyance the cows suffer from flies and mosquitoes is shown by a diminished yield of milk as well as a less amount of butter fat.

Prof. Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has made a study of the loss occasioned by flies. He divided fourteen cows into two lots about equal in every respect. During the day-time one lot was kept in a small paddock, having an abundance of shade. The other lot was placed in a comfortable stable provided with screen doors and windows. The lot in the paddock were on the move constantly fighting flies, while the others in the stable were suffering no annoyance. Comparing the result from the standpoint of milk and butter, it was shown that the cows protected from flies produced 20 per cent. more butter than those in the open lot. If that loss is true in Wisconsin it is as large, if not larger, here, when mosquitoes join in the fight along with the flies.

An Iowa dairy conducted tests along this line and found that the best results were obtained when it was practicable to keep the cows in a dark stable and discard screens. The flies will not enter a dark place. The cows thus stabled were practically free from flies and gave more milk than those left out of doors. The cows were allowed to run in the pasture during the night and early morning and required but little supplementary feed.

Where it is found to be impossible to use screens or to darken the stable, the next best thing to do is to use some substance on the animals that the flies and mosquitoes do not like. A number of such deterring substances are on the market and many of them will last two or three days after applying. As a rule two applications a week are sufficient. The compound, whatever it may be, should be rubbed on the flanks, legs, necks and about the base of the horns or any spots where flies are most annoying. This should not be neglected. Of course, with large herds of fattening cattle, the application of a compound of this character is rather difficult, but most of them can be put on with a small spray pump. If the cattle are driven slowly through a narrow passage, the entire herd can be sprayed in a very short time. Dairy cows, work horses and any stock kept in the stable can be easily treated.

The basis of many of these repellent mixtures is fish oil, and sometimes it is used alone. The Kansas Experiment Station tried a mixture of pulverized resin, 2 parts by measure; soap shavings, 1 part; water, 1 part; fish oil, 1 part; oil of tar, 1 part; kerosene, 1 part; water, 3 parts. Place the resin, soap shavings, 1 part of water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till resin is dissolved. Then add the 3 parts water, following with the oil of tar mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil for fifteen minutes. When cool, the mixture is ready for use, and should be stirred frequently while being applied. From 1/2 to 1 pint is sufficient for an application and can be put on with a brush or a spray pump.

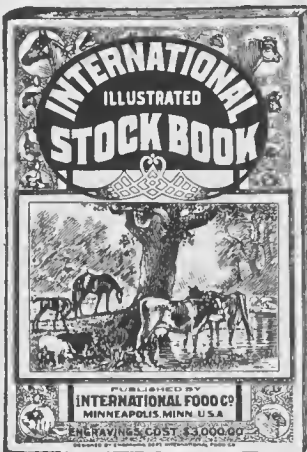
We would be pleased to hear from any farmer trying any kind of wash or fly preventative, giving an account of the results of his experiments.

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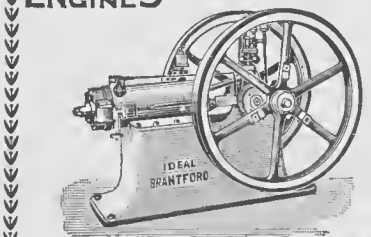
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The Calgary Exhibition.

The Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition at Calgary on July 10th to 13th passed off well. The directors were most painstaking in their arrangements and preparations for a first-class fair. As the time approached, considerable fear was entertained as to the weather, but the few days immediately preceding were fine and the best of weather continued throughout, although the previous obstruction to the Edmonton branch cut off all exhibits from that direction and also discouraged the large attendance of visitors which would have been certain to have come from that part of the country. The attendance was very fair, although not such an advance was made as could have been liked. Improvements in the way of stable accommodation are being made as fast as possible, but the number of exhibits is increasing so fast as to demand more and better buildings. The management throughout was good and great credit is due secretary-treasurer, John de Sousa, and the other officers, for their painstaking efforts. A very elaborate programme of horse races made up the principal spectacular attraction. Broucho and steer riding was a feature which furnished much interest. The growth of the fair from year to year must be gratifying to the people of Alberta's capital.

HORSES.

As might be expected in a country so noted for its horses as is Alberta, this department of the live stock exhibit was a very large one. The number of entries is increasing with each year and competition is becoming very keen. Judging was promptly commenced the morning of the first day and occupied Wednesday and Thursday. J. B. Jickling, of Carman, Man., placed the awards in all classes excepting those of army remounts, for which Lieut. Colonel Dent was secured, and that of police horses, which was in the hands of Supt. Saunders and Inspector Wilson, of the N. W. M. P.

Clydesdales. — The draught registered class was a good one and the quality of stock satisfactory. In some sections the competition was quite strong. The call for aged stallions brought out a ring of about a dozen horses. Balgrogan Hero, placed first, is an old winner and was shown in very heavy flesh. He is a well preserved horse, and it is quite a mark of distinction to be placed over so many good young horses. He was also awarded first for stallion and three of his get. Brooklyn Boy, Moodie's second prize horse, is another horse of good age which makes a good showing, being well limbed, and whose stock showed him to be an exceptionally useful sire. The ring for three-year-old stallions included four good animals. First place went to J. A. Turner for Activity, a very nicely turned horse, which has come on remarkably well and is now a large, stylish, good moving one. This horse was good enough to win in sweepstakes and take the silver cup offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. The Shattuck stallion is also a particularly good one, carrying himself well. Robinson had another entry in this class well worthy of notice. The two-year-olds were not quite so strong a class. Diamond Prince, Turner's first prize winner, is a smooth, well set up colt; Belson's roan is a strong, heavy boned, well bodied beast, and Sullivan's third is also a large, useful horse. The prizes for N.W.T. bred stallions were each won by yearlings of Shattuck and Turner. Turner and B. Wright made up the female classes. Princess Patriella, one of Turner's mares, was awarded sweepstakes for female, any age, and one of Wright's secured sweepstakes for mare and progeny.

The competition in some of the sections of heavy draught, not registered, was very keen. Teams were an extra fine lot, and judging was close, as was also the case in brood mares. Some of the younger sections were not quite so well filled.

General Purpose teams showed a great deal of difference in weight, and one of the successful winners should have been amongst the heavy draughts. Six general purpose mares were shown, but the younger stock was not so numerous as could have been desired.

The Carriage stallions made rather a pleasing exhibit. In the class for three years or under the French Coach, Paladino, owned by the Bow River Horse Ranch, showed himself off as being quite a peacocky animal. Some very good-moving teams were driven around the ring and the yearlings were rather a fine lot.

The number of horses shown under stock saddle was not nearly so large as last year. Some very stylish ones, however, appeared under English saddle, making this display a good one. Two good horses were shown by Kerfoot and Fisher for the police officials, but one horse was ruled out for over height and the other on account of having a docked tail.

Capt. Ingalls' Eagle Plume, winner of first place as Thoroughbred stallion, is a well-limbed beast of excellent quality, while Rumpus, shown by R. S. Fulton, Moose Jaw, is a very high strung and stylish appearing one.

The stallions in the Roadster class were Bob Kirk and Huguley, both shown by W. R. Stewart, and Sharper King, the exhibit of J. R. Sutherland. All three are well bred and well known horses. Bob Kirk showed a little more evenness in make up and is a very stylish mover. The roadster mares did not show so much style as might have been expected, but the younger classes were well up to the mark. The progeny of Bob Kirk showed up very well and won many of the prizes. Roadster single drivers showed considerable difference in type.

The awards for Hackney stallion, three years or over, were made, first to Raw-

linson Bros.' Robin Adair, second to J. Thomson's Blackfoot, and third to J. Fisher's Crowfoot. The first named horse is the sire of the last two. Robin Adair is a beautiful chestnut of bold, strong type, clean-cut head and throat and is a very easy, stylish mover. The other two horses are three and four years old respectively, and show many of the sire's qualities. Robinson's two-year-old, Woodlands Agility, is also a handsome well developed one.

Seven horses were lined up before Lieut. Col. Dent as stallions suitable to get army remounts, and a great deal of interest was taken by the spectators in the placing of awards. Some splendid horses of the Hackney and Coach type, which it was expected would have stood a good chance, were set aside, the Colonel setting his choice on Thoroughbred blood. Another surprise came in the selection of two horses of very different types, the first place going to Eagle Plume, a bold rangy horse, and second place to Bonnar, a thick-set, cobby looking animal, of somewhat mixed breeding. Large prizes were given for artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry horses, and seven horses were ridden into each of the first two rings, and fifteen into the last named. The Colonel's judging in these three rings was also very closely watched. In the latter section a few of the horses were not quite strong and short enough, running rather too much to the driver type.

CATTLE.

Cattle were not quite so strong an exhibit as were the horses, although quite a number of animals were shown, and this department is growing each year. Still the stock present did not sufficiently represent the importance of the cattle interests of the Territories. No doubt the numbers were made smaller by the freight facilities on some of the railway lines being temporarily crippled. Some of the individuals all through were good, although the majority had just come in off the grass. The awarding of prizes was in the hands of

cut against Trout Creek Hero for sweepstakes. The Alberta bred bulls were not a very large rug. Some of the females were very good stock, but rather thin for showing. The heifer classes especially included pleasing specimens.

The two Hereford herds of McKeage & Wright and Sparrow & Shouldice were each headed by good bulls. Jubilee, the property of the first-named firm, is a heavy, long-bodied bull, with very good back. Lucius, the two-year-old bull of the other firm, is a useful, well grown animal which will turn out well. The Hereford females were all in low flesh.

T. Laycock's bull was the only Holstein shown. He is a fairly good representative of the breed.

The Jersey cows of Munroe and Bell included some good individuals. A fair showing was made in both beef and dairy grades, the prizes being pretty well scattered. In a few cases very poor judgment was made in entering, there being a couple of fine beef cows in the dairy ring. Two or three of Laycock's Holstein bred heifers were especially good.

A milk test resulted in favor of T. Laycock, with W. Claxton a close second.

SHEEP.

This department was not well filled, but some of the few shown were of very good quality.

SWINE.

This exhibit was also a small one, but most of those present were good animals.

GRAIN.

Grain was only a fair average display, the best exhibit being that of oats.

DAIRY.

A fairly good exhibit of butter was made, but the need of refrigeration during the hot days was felt very much. The quality throughout was high. Creamery exhibits were made by Mr. Marker, Wetaskiwin, J.

Saddle Horses.—Stock horse over 15 hds.—1 J. A. McLaughlin, 2 W. D. Kerfoot; under 15 hands—1 W. Bannister, 2 Geo. Scott, 3 Bow River Horse Ranch; horse under English saddle, over 15 hands—1 J. Fisher, 2 Bow River Horse Ranch; under 15 hands—1 J. L. Johnson, 2 R. Bevan, 3 Smith & Tee; saddle pony—1 O. A. Critchley, 2 Bow River Horse Ranch, 3 E. Swan; boy's saddle pony—1 M. Dowker, 2 J. Fisher, 3 J. Robinson.

Thoroughbreds.—Stallion, 3 years or over—1 Capt. Ingles, 2 R. S. Fulton; stallion, 2 years—1 W. Parslow, 2 Geo. Wentworth; brood mare—1 F. Houghton.

Roadsters.—Aged stallion—1 W. R. Stewart, 2 J. R. Sutherland; stallion and 3 of get—1 Stewart, 2 Sutherland; brood mare—1 H. Bannister, 2 C. Vader; 3-year filly or gelding—1 and 2 Stewart; 2-year filly or gelding—1 P. Scott, 2 Stewart-yearling filly or gelding—1 Stewart, 2 Bannister; team—1 Stewart, 2 R. Bevan; single driver—1 J. Smart, 2 Stewart; foal of 1901—1 C. Vader.

Hackneys.—Stallion, 3 years or over—1 C. M. Rawlinson, 2 J. R. Thompson, 3 J. Fisher; stallion, 2 years—1 R. G. Robinson.

Sweepstakes.—Draught stallion—J. A. Turner; draft stallion and three of get—R. G. Robinson; draught female—J. A. Turner; mare and two of her progeny—B. Wright.

Army Remounts.—Stallion calculated to produce remounts—1 Capt. Ingles, 2 J. S. Hawkey; artillery horse—1 J. M. McLaughlin, 2 R. G. Robinson, 3 C. M. Rawlinson; cavalry horse—1 W. D. Kerfoot, 2 Bow River Horse Ranch, 3 R. G. Robinson; infantry horse—1 Smith & Tee, 2 R. Bell, 3 Bow River Horse Ranch.

Polo Ponies.—Stallion to produce polo ponies—1 H. Nelson; brood mare—1 H. Nelson; brood mare—1 H. Bannister, 2 J. Fisher, 3 O. A. Critchley; pony under three years—1 W. D. Kerfoot.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Aged bull—1 Jno Ramsay, 2 Wright & Sutor, 3 Samson & Macnaghten;



ON THE FARM OF J. L. LAWRIE, MORRIS, MAN.

James Bray, Longburn, who showed careful judgment throughout, although in some cases selection was made difficult on account of the difference in condition of animals shown.

Shorthorns were by far the largest class, and ranged in quality all the way from the very primest down to some rather indifferent specimens. Six aged bulls were shown, first place going to John Ramsay's Trout Creek Hero, a massive red beast which would have been hard to beat in a much better ring. He is a wide-backed animal with a well sprung rib, thick well filled hind quarter running right down into the twist. He has a beautiful head and handles well. The second prize beast, Gloucester's Heir, shown by Wright & Sutor, is a very creditable red four-year-old of good weight and width, well made throughout, but not so smooth sided nor so good behind as the Ramsay bull. Samson & Macnaghten's third prize bull is a heavy, older, low-set beast. Messrs. Wolley-Dod, McPherson and Henry also showed in this ring.

The four two-year-olds were not so strong a section as could have been wished. The Campbell roan which won first place was quite thin, but possessed a very mellow hide, and, considering his condition, showed fairly good width. The Shaw bull was rather pleasing to the eye and fairly thick, with good underline. Thorburn's third had just passed the age mark by a day or two, or would have gone in as a yearling. He is a rather smooth looking growthy beast, but is somewhat lacking in width on the top. The yearling section was better filled, eight being shown. Stewart's first is a low-set straight fellow, which promises to turn out well. Robinson's is also a growthy well quartered animal and Samson & Macnaghten's a good sized, useful beast. Of the four bull calves the three winners were all white. The first prize Ramsay calf is a very straight, well rounded fellow with an unusually good hind quarter and of much the same type as his sire, Trout Creek Hero. Wright & Sutor's second and third were also a good pair of calves. None of the winners in other sections were drawn

A. Dangerfield, Olds, J. R. Campbell, Qu'Appelle, H. W. Trimble, Red Deer, S. Flack, Red Deer, P. Pollesen, Calgary, and J. R. Moore, Innisfail. The scoring ranged from 97 to 94 points, two first prizes going to Marker and two seconds to Dangerfield. Each maker, however, participated in a division of the money awarded, according to scoring. The dairy butter shown was of high quality.

POULTRY.

Not many poultry were brought out, the largest exhibitors being W. C. Claxton, J. C. Linton, J. D. Bell and J. Moore.

PRIZE LIST. HORSES.

Heavy Draught (registered).—Aged stallion—1 R. G. Robinson, 2 Wm. Moodie, 3 Robinson; stallion, 3 years (special)—1 J. A. Turner, 2 W. D. Shattuck; stallion, 2 years—1 Turner, 2 W. H. Belson, 3 P. Sullivan; stallion, 1 year or over, foaled in N. W. T.—1 Shattuck, 2 Turner; brood mare—1 Turner, 2 and 3 Wright; filly, 3 years—1 Wright, 2 Turner; 2-year-old filly—1 Turner; yearling filly—1 Turner.

Heavy Draught (not registered).—Team in harness—1 Moodie, 2 W. A. McNelly; 3 Wright; brood mare—1 Turner, 2 H. McInnes, 3 J. McPherson; 3-year filly or gelding—1 Wright, 2 Moodie; 2-year filly or gelding—1 Wright; yearling filly or gelding—1 and 2 Moodie; 3 Jno. Donohue.

General Purpose.—Team—1 R. W. Robinson, 2 Jos. Robinson, 3 Alberta Transfer Co; brood mare—1 McPherson, 2 Turner, 3 H. Bannister; 2-year filly or gelding—1 R. W. Robinson, 2 Bannister; yearling filly or gelding—1 Jas. Spence.

Carriage.—Aged stallion—1 T. Douglas, 2 R. G. Robinson, 3 Jos. Fisher; stallion, 3 years and under—1 Bow River Horse Ranch; team—1 O. A. Critchley, 2 F. W. Ings, 3 J. Fisher; single driver—1 W. M. Parslow; 2-year filly or gelding—1 R. S. Fulton; yearling filly or gelding—1 Bow River Horse Ranch, 2 W. Moodie, 3 J. Fisher.

bull, 2 years—1 A. Campbell, 2 John Shaw, 3 D. Thorburn; bull, 1 year—1 A. G. Stewart, R. G. Robinson, 3 Samson & Macnaghten; bull calf—1 John Ramsay, 2 and 3 Wright & Sutor; sweepstakes bull, any age—Jno. Ramsay; best Alberta bred bull, one year or over—1 A. G. Stewart, 2 Samson & Macnaghten; aged cow—1 Samson & Macnaghten, 2 Wright & Sutor, 3 Jno. Shaw; heifer, 2 years—1 J. McPherson, 2 D. Thorburn, 3 Samson & Macnaghten; yearling heifer—1 J. McPherson, 2 and 3 Samson & Macnaghten; cow in calf—1 and 3 Wright & Sutor, 2 J. McPherson; female, one year or over, Alberta bred—1 Wright & Sutor; herd—1 J. McPherson, 2 Samson & Macnaghten, 3 Wright & Sutor.

C. P. R. prizes for Shorthorns bred in Man., N. W. T., or B.C.—Bull, 2 years and under—1 Wright & Sutor, 2 J. McPherson; bull, any age—1 Wright & Sutor; female, any age—1 Wright & Sutor; two calves, owned and bred by exhibitors—1 and 2 McPherson.

Herefords.—Bull—1 McKeage & Wright, 2 Sparrow & Shouldice; cow—1 Sparrow & Shouldice, 2 and 3 McKeage & Wright; herd—McKeage & Wright.

Holsteins.—Bull—1 Thos. Laycock.

Jerseys.—Cow—1 and 2 J. A. Munroe, 3 T. D. Bell; herd—J. A. Munroe.

Grade Beef Cattle.—Cow—1 Wright & Sutor, 2 Riley & Sons; heifer, 2 years—1 Wright & Sutor, 2 and 3 Sparrow & Shouldice; yearling heifer—1 Wright & Sutor, 2 Thos. Laycock; fat cow—1 G. Richardson, 2 Sparrow & Shouldice; herd—1 Wright & Sutor.

Grade Dairy.—Cow—1 T. Laycock, 2 W. C. Claxton, 3 T. G. Wanless; heifer, 2 years—1 T. Laycock, 2 Riley & Sons; yearling heifer—1 and 2 T. Laycock, 3 T. G. Wanless; herd—T. Laycock.

SHEEP.

Leicesters.—J. Hunter took all prizes in this breed.

Shropshires.—All prizes went to J. A. Turner, except second prize for ram lamb, won by James Turner.

SWINE.

Berkshires.—Boar — G. Landymore; sow—H. McGinnis.
Yorkshires. — Boar—1 and 3 McDonald Bros., 2 Mrs. Shaw.
Fat Pigs.—Bacon type—H. McGinnis.

NOTES.

The Indians were there by the thousand.

The location of the pig pens is very poor, and but few sightseers found this exhibit at all.

A weed tent would be a good feature to add next year.

The present track arrangement is very dangerous. The course should at least be fenced around past the stables, gates being used to admit to centre of track.

The Territorial Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations should each have a representative on the fair board.

Some good stock exhibits were kept at home as a protest against such a large amount of the money being placed on the races.

The cutting off of so many of the sections for live stock three years old and under one year has not been a move popular amongst exhibitors.

A few clumps of trees would improve the grounds very much and furnish a shady retreat for tired visitors.

A ring each for heavy and light horses is needed. Some of the exhibitors of light horses were interested in the races and judging was thereby badly interfered with. The light horses should all be judged, if possible, before the commencement of races.

The stabling accommodation has been enlarged, but still about 75 horses and 40 cattle had to stand outside. More stabling is badly needed for both of these exhibits, and in the cattle stables short strong stall divisions should be erected and the partition in front hoarded up close. The expense would not be great and half as many more cattle could be placed in each stable. Some managers would also save much feed.

Wetaskiwin Fair.

The fair at Wetaskiwin was held on July 8th and 9th. On account of the preceding wet weather the number of exhibits was very greatly interfered with, although the weather during the fair was fine. The attendance was very good, especially considering the roads.

In horses representatives of all the classes were shown. Some eight or ten stallions were on the grounds as well as a good class of mares and foals. Some of the horses showed considerable quality. We are sorry we cannot give names of prize-winners.

The only cattle shown were Shorthorns. H. Lucas and N. Morrison took first and second respectively on aged bull. The latter also exhibited a very fine cow. These two men also won the bulk of the prizes on grade cattle. Phillips Bros., of Battle Lake, intended to have exhibited Shorthorns and Shropshires, but could not get in on account of the bad roads.

No sheep were shown and very few pigs could be brought in.

W. Sharman was the judge in the various live stock classes.

Care of the Eyes.

This is not only a hygienic necessity, but considering the difference that bright, clean eyes make to personal appearance—that they are indeed the greatest beauty a face can boast—it is a question of grave importance to the woman who wants to keep her youth and look her best.

Plenty of rest and plenty of water are the two things eyes need most. Bathing and splashing them well night and morning with the coldest water you can get does wonders in the way of preserving sight, preventing inflammation and susceptibility to inflammation caused by cold, making the whites clean and the pupils sparkling.

Also, you must avoid strain and secure rest. Never read in a poor light or by fire-light, and if you can avoid it never read small, bad print, and avoid the evil habit of reading in bed. If you need glasses get them, and get them carefully; those not really suited to your particular sight do more harm than good.

If they are weak and inclined to be blood-shot, bathing with cold tea or a weak solution of horacic acid and rosewater and helladonna in very small doses are all very good and helpful.

THREE ARMIES.

Every great war leaves three armies:
1st. An army of invalids.
2nd. An army of mourners.
3rd. An army of tramps and idlers ready to commit any crime.

Stop the Leak.

Every pocket-book has a leak when its owner buys goods on credit or without careful investigation. If your pocket-book is leaking because of the reasons stated, plug up the leak. How? In this way: Investigate prices before you buy. Your retail merchant cannot sell you the same quality of goods at our prices, because his losses in credits given are too large, and his expenses in proportion to his business too great. We buy for cash and sell for cash. We have no bad debts, employ no salesmen, entail no losses. We can, therefore, sell at closer prices than others, and we do. Your pocket-book will not leak if you deal with us, for the saving we make you will stop the leak.

Wonderful Results

We have only been before the Mail Order public but a few short weeks, yet already we have received many hundreds of orders and replies to our announcements, proving that the sincerity and candor which we endeavor to engraft in our advertisements, combined with the wonderful values we offer, are noticed and appreciated. We are pleased to make so many new friends and you may be sure we shall do our utmost never to lose their good-will.

We try to please everybody, and we believe we do. **ONCE OUR CUSTOMER, YOU WILL BE ALWAYS OUR CUSTOMER.** If at any time we fail to please, rest assured that it is because we are not told wherein the trouble lies, for if a thing is not right **WE WILL MAKE IT RIGHT**, no matter what the cost to us, for we would much rather return a purchaser's money than have him or her dissatisfied. **WE DON'T WANT YOUR TRADE IF WE CAN'T SATISFY YOU** When buying goods from us always remember that if such are defective or not as represented, they can be exchanged for others or if you prefer you can **RETURN THEM AT OUR EXPENSE** and have your money back as soon as you ask for it.

Your Benefit to Deal with Us.

It is as much for your benefit to deal with us as ours. We do an **EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.** We have no city trade to monopolize our time and attention; do nothing in fact but serve the interests of out-of-town shoppers, and study how to give even better facilities, if such be possible. Our opportunities for supplying the wants of all classes of people with the things they **EAT, WEAR and USE**, are therefore not equalled by any house in the country. We have no agents, and no branch houses, but deal direct with users, selling them everything they can need—**EXCEPT INTOXICANTS, WHICH WE DO NOT HANDLE**—at profit saving prices.

Our Free Music Offer.

We refer you to our free music offer, announced on page 467 of this magazine. The music is of high quality and is bound to give pleasure and satisfaction to the owner. If you order \$1.00 worth or more goods from us before the 30th July you get **10 pieces** of your own selection **absolutely free**, or **5 pieces absolutely free** if your order arrives before the next issue of this magazine. We make this offer to introduce our goods to you as rapidly as possible, for as before stated, we know that when once you have traded with us you will always do so.

The F. O. Maber Co'y
Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.

Old Times on the Red River.

The more rapidly this country is being filled up with new settlers, the bigger the capital of the Northwest grows, the more desirable does it seem to me that we should gather up the fragments of authentic history of the time when the civilized settlement of the Northwest was confined to a narrow strip along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and the Hudson's Bay building, Fort Garry, was the only centre of business.



SCENE ON FRUIT BANK FARM, THE HOME OF GEO. C. MANNIX, NORTH-WEST OF STONEWALL, MAN.

The historical information already in print has almost nothing to say about farming for the simple reason that there was very little to be said. Outside the original settlement made by Lord Selkirk's group of Sutherland Highlanders, of which Kildonan was the natural centre, the most of the little farming then done was by the wives of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Co., who married Indian women, and bought on easy terms lots a few chains wide and two miles in length. This "squaw" farming was of the most primitive description and confined to a few fertile acres along the river's margin.

This early settlement went through some terrible experiences. A terrific flood in 1826 swept away almost everything they owned. One other terrible flood culminated in the end of May, 1852, when Little Stony Mountain was the nearest dry spot on which the ruined settlers found footing for themselves and their stock.

On June 8th, 1836, there was severe frost, which killed the barley and did much damage to the wheat. It froze again on August 10th, ruining the year's harvest, and having no help from the outside world the settlers in such years endured great privations. The winter of 1846 is still remembered as wonderfully mild, and, strange to say, was equally mild in Great Britain.

In 1849 a census of the settlement was taken, showing a population of 5,391, which would include the Indian wives of the servants, mostly Orkney-men brought out by the Hudson's Bay Co. in those early times. Females were as numerous as males. There were 7 churches and 12 schools, Episcopalians being much more conspicuous than Presbyterians. The Hudson's Bay Co., like King Charles before them, seems to have thought Presbyterianism no fit religion for a gentleman, and did all it could in a quiet way to discourage it. One way was to fling into the waste paper barrel the petitions of the Kildonan people for a preacher of their own persuasion. At length representations of the people reached their co-religionists in Edinburgh, and by their influence Dr. Black was sent west from Upper Canada in 1851 as missionary, the lot on which Kildonan church now stands being granted them by the H. B. Co. as a starting place. I am credibly informed that the St. John's church grounds had been meant for the Presbyterians by Lord Selkirk, but as they

never showed up, the Episcopalians quietly entered into possession. Pastoral work in those early days seems to have had a considerable range. One big half-breed down the river, who persisted in keeping two squaws, was tackled by Archdeacon Cochrane, a still bigger man, who, after a rough and tumble encounter, got the upper hand. A boy with a bunch of stout willow saplings had been taken along as armor-bearer to the champion of the church, who applied the rod of correction with tre-

mendous vigor to the half-naked offender. He needed no second dose, and the brand of the church militant stayed on him till his dying day.

Though the Episcopalians had a practical monopoly of ecclesiastical and educational authority, the Presbyterians gratefully acknowledge the generous treatment accorded them by their more influential brethren. It was just fifty years ago that they, after much delay, got the well-known Rev. John Black sent up from Western Canada as missionary at Kildonan, where he also started a little school of the prophets, now developed into Manitoba College. The monopoly of trading privileges claimed by the Hudson's Bay Co. caused much heart burning and led to a settlement at Portage la Prairie, which claimed to be outside their jurisdiction. This was in 1864, and the agitation led to an arrangement which ended in the transfer of governing power from the Company to the Dominion government. It is only justice to the Company to say that they introduced good stock of different kinds. Captain Carey was in charge of their farm at Winnipeg, and they sent Robert Campbell to the States for a flock of sheep, most of which fell victims to the spear grass then more abundant than now. The spears festered in their flesh, and though about 800 were herded by the Kildonan people, west of the church, sheep-breeding soon went out.

With cattle and horses they had more success. Fireaway, a Thoroughbred of great prepotency, left an abiding stamp on the quality of the horse flesh, and bulls of equal quality also came in by Hudson's Bay. Between 1850 and 1860 a farm of 200 acres was kept under cultivation by the Company at Lower Fort Garry, with Mr. Lillie, who still lives near, as manager. An incident of this period was his being sent down to St. Paul to buy 200 beef steers as rations for a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles sent west to wait emergencies. The native stock were only used for milk and as work oxen, which were large and powerful animals. The draft horse was a later introduction, a stallion named Melbourne being the first representative. Horses previous to his coming were only used for hunting and fast driving, and there is no end of testimony to their quality and staying power.

The Red River cart, with occasional relief later on from stern-wheel steam-

ers, was the regular means of transport all the way from St. Paul to Edmonton. Less than forty years ago there was not a mile of railroad even in Minnesota, whose western wilds were reached by transient steamers that tied up every night before dark, snags being too frequent to make it safe to travel except in day time. The Rev. Alex. Mathieson, who, after teaching school at Kildonan and a year's teaching from Dr. Black in rudimentary classics, set out in 1851 to pursue his studies at Toronto, spent six weeks on the road going a good way below St. Paul before he turned eastward. Having completed his curriculum, he was called to a church in Ontario, but at the call of the Presbytery resigned to come west as a missionary, his two stations being Little Britain and Winnipeg, at which he was expected to hold an evening service weekly, having done the same at Little Britain in the forenoon. It is perhaps necessary to explain that Little Britain is some 18 miles down the river from Winnipeg and was then the more important place of the two.

In 1864 the summer heat was 100 degrees in the shade, and grasshoppers came in shoals. Next year the buffalo hunt, on which the settlers put their sole reliance for meat, was a failure, and 1868 was another terrible grasshopper year. Flour and seed wheat had to be imported and among the imperfectly cleaned seed were foul seeds of whose progeny we can never get rid.

Settlement in Southern Alberta.

The spring round-up in Alberta, which has just taken place, has impressed upon the ranchers in a very forcible way the wonderful changes which are passing over the lands. In former years practically all the country south of Olds—the great Southern Alberta—has been entirely devoted to ranching. The stockman turned out his band of horses or bunch of cattle to wander at their own sweet will and browse wherever they would. The round-up swept out, and with one grand flourish made its annual adjustment.

But in some parts those days are fast passing away. New men have been pouring into the country and taking up the land at a rate which is catching away the breath of the old-time stockman. This year in some places the round-up found itself working inside of miles of fenced roadway, where four years ago there was no farm settlement whatever. To the man who has not been accustomed to having any limits

of homestead land within eight miles of the town has been taken up, and a good deal of it has been picked over for twenty-five miles out. We have it from the very best of authority that during each year since 1897 the amount of occupied land in that part of the south has been doubled. To more or less extent the same revolution is being experienced in other places all along the western side of Southern Alberta—this, to say nothing whatever of the movement in Northern Alberta.

With this great influx of settlement is coming a wonderful change in methods. The new men are not coming to follow ranching as we have hitherto known the meaning of that word. They are securing plows and other farm machinery and are going to work in a very matter-of-fact way to turn over the sod. They are ripping up the "virgin prairie" and sowing it to wheat and oats and barley and potatoes. They are, in short, farmers.

Just as to what extent grain-growing in Southern Alberta will become profitable remains yet in a large measure to be demonstrated. In some localities there have been a few men who have each year raised a small area of grain, but the amount has been so small as to be very little more than an experiment. The results, however, have generally been most satisfactory, and in some years the yields have been phenomenally large. Still, notwithstanding this success, so little grain has been grown that an immense amount of flour and feed has been imported from other points.

The climate of Southern Alberta is different from that of the older farming parts of Western Canada, and it is likely that the methods of farming which will prove successful may differ in some respects from those followed in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, and perhaps even Northern Alberta. The seasons are somewhat erratic, never being twice exactly alike, but, of course, that is a circumstance which is to be expected in any part of Western America, or, for that matter, anywhere. The past three or four years have been wetter than usual, and no difficulty at all has been experienced from drought. Those who have been the longest in the country, however, bear evidence to the fact that very dry years are likely to occur; in fact, years have been when the prairie grass was pretty well parched up. Those who have had the most experience in raising crops state, notwithstanding, that they have seldom failed to reap a fairly good crop when the work was properly done. Intelligence will require to be exercised to cope with



JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS' NEW STOCK BARN, CLEARWATER, MAN.

placed upon his ranching liberties, this change has come as a rude awakening.

In the Pincher Creek district (which section has, perhaps, experienced this revolution in a more marked degree than any other part of Southern Alberta,) as practically every quarter section

the dryness of the seasons should these conditions become serious. It stands as a demonstrated fact that the loss from drought may be very greatly reduced where careful study of the conditions is made. Eastern Assiniboia furnishes perhaps as good an example

as possible of the successful overcoming of conditions which in the earlier years amounted to vexed problems and even drove some men out of the country. Probably Alberta brains may be able to deal with whatever climatic contingencies may arise in that territory.

Of some things we are assured. Even though wheat-raising as we know it in Manitoba may not prove remunerative, there will still remain the possibilities of a very profitable line of mixed farming. That great quantities of grass and other sorts of green stuff may be raised for fodder is certain. With the feed which may thus be produced a very profitable development in the dairy business may be made. Up to the present this is a line of work which has not even been seriously thought of in Southern Alberta. In the northern half of the territory the government creameries have proven to be an invaluable boon to the country, and the growing patronage testifies the appreciation of the farmers. With increased settlement in the southern parts, and a more intensive system, dairying is bound to assume an importance. Then hog and poultry raising are also destined to become of great importance. The number of hogs so far kept has been so small that considerable pork has had to be imported. There seems to be no reason in the world why this pork could not have been raised as well at home. Almost the same may be said of poultry.

But the old-time rancher does not always view these innovations with favor. Of course, he cannot be blamed. His is a very useful sort of pioneer work, and in most cases it has proven very profitable. But in the arable regions it is only a pioneer work. From a few points many of the larger ranchers are already moving out to districts farther back, or to parts which do not offer such inducements to the husbandman. Others are working around into the grooves of the mixed farmer. One of the most enterprising stockmen in the Pincher Creek country put the matter to the writer in some such words as these: "The day of the free range in our part of the country is over. We have to change our methods or get out. And I, for one, am learning, Mohamet-like, to go to the mountain, seeing the mountain will not come to me. I am changing my methods."

Col. Dent has written W. R. Stewart that he will spend two days at Macleod during the first week of August. Possibly he may also go to Pincher Creek. His former visit to these two points was very satisfactory.

The calf crop on the western ranges has not been large this year. On account of the grass being frozen last fall, many animals became very poor during the early spring, and some losses were occasioned through abortion. In addition to this, an unusually large number of the cows had failed to get in calf.

Col. Dent has proven to be a more liberal buyer than was anticipated, but we are very sorry to note some instances of shabby work on the part of persons offering horses. One member of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association showed several worn-out horses, and then, because no others were purchased, refused to give up the one sold. The next day his brother tried to sell the same animals over again.

Percy—May I consider myself your accepted lover?

Edith—Well—er—hardly that! But for the present you may consider yourself my prevailing fad!—Puck.

"It's a good idea to keep track of one's ancestors."

"Any special reason?"

"Yes; then we always know where to place the blame for all the bad qualities we have."—Chicago Record.

Customer (to Mr. Isaacstein)—"This coat is about three sizes too big."

Mr. Isaacstein (Impressively)—"Mine friend, dot coat make you so proud you will grow into it."

You Can Cure It.

New Cure for Catarrh in Tablet Form.

The old time treatment for catarrh was in the form of douches or sprays; later on, internal remedies were given with greater success, but being in liquid or powdered form were inconvenient and were open to the same objection to all liquid remedies, that is, that they lose whatever medicinal power they may have had on exposure to the air.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medication, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted.

At this writing, however, a most excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh has been placed before the public and sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicines for the cure of catarrh, and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain principally highly concentrated antiseptics, which kill the catarrh germs in the blood and mucous membranes, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, as it has been known for some years past by the ablest physicians that the most successful catarrh treatment was by inhaling or spraying antiseptics.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays, however, is a nuisance and inconvenience, and moreover can in no wise compare with the same remedies given in tablet form, either in efficacy or convenience.



A clerk in a prominent insurance office in Pittsburg relates his experience with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in a few words, but to the point. He says:—"Catarrh has been almost constantly with me for eight years; in this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. I awoke every morning stuffed up and for the first half hour it was cough, gag, expectorate and sneeze before I could square myself for my day's work; no appetite, and a foul breath which annoyed me exceedingly."

"I used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for two months and found them not only pleasant to take but they did the business, and I can sincerely recommend them to all catarrh sufferers."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package. They can be carried in the vest pocket and used at any time and as often as necessary. Guaranteed free from cocaine, mercury or any mineral poison; absolutely safe.

Men's Weaknesses Easily Cured.

Compound Copalba Capsules are more efficient than any other medicine known. They strengthen the system and restore the wasted power. Sent post free to any address on receipt of price, 50c. per box.

THE F. O. MABER COMPANY,
Box 522, Winnipeg.

EUREKA FLY KILLER Kills FLIES and MOSQUITOES

"Fly time" worries cattle, worries horses, and altogether is a season of considerable loss to the farmer. The question of how to best counteract these evils and sources of decreasing profit has engaged the attention of agricultural experts of every community.

THE EUREKA FLY KILLER

Was born of a necessity; it meets an existing demand for an article of its kind; it meets it well and satisfactorily. It kills and drives away all fly pests and vermin.

THE EUREKA FLY KILLER is a liquid, and may be applied once or twice a day, which will be found amply sufficient. By using the ELECTRIC SPRAYER the application is thoroughly made, and in a manner which is effectual and inexpensive. Hardly a minute of time is consumed on each animal and they are effectually proof against the ravages of flies and similar pests for the next twelve or twenty-four hours. The time

consumed and the cost of the medication are compensated for ten times over in the increased flow of milk and flesh in cattle, and in the increased amiability and work secured in horses.

Electric Sprayer, \$1.25 each.

Eureka Fly Killer, in 1 gallon cans, \$1.25 per can.

Eureka Fly Killer, in 1 quart cans, 50c. per can.

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Head Office - 371 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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For Fire, Lightning and Cyclone losses	\$25,257 00
And in addition thereto has saved its members the sum of ..	60 315 00
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That being the amount of premiums which they would have paid to a "Combine" Joint Stock Company in excess of the amount of their assessments actually paid.

While always collecting the lowest premiums current in Manitoba, the "Miniota Mutual" has, in addition to its Premium Note Capital, a cash reserve of \$23,800, chiefly invested in mortgages on real estate, and this enviable position has been attained by economical management and a careful selection of risks, as is proven by the fact that the loss ratio is the lowest in Manitoba.

The Miniota Mutual Insures against Fire, Lightning, Cyclone

And Live Stock are covered against death by lightning wherever they may be in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories without extra premium.

For Insurance, apply to any agent.

W. A. DOYLE, Sec., Beulah.

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A small Thresher of great capacity that can be run by light power and operated by a few men.

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BELLE CITY FEED and ENSILAGE CUTTER

with flower carrier attachment. All sizes. Catalogue and latest book about ensilage sent free on request. Write for it.

Observations of a Trip in the North-West.

By T. G. Raynor B. S. A., Rose Hall, Ont.

It was my privilege and pleasure to meet many of my brother farmers of the West, during February and March, and discuss with them farming matters peculiar to our great Western Canada. From the discussions I heard in connection with the various Live Stock Associations which met at Winnipeg about the middle of February, I formed the opinion that many of the farmers in Manitoba had come to the conclusion that it was not good to go to market "with all their eggs in one basket." I believe that they have wisely awakened to the fact that stock must play an important part in successful agriculture. The soil, no matter how fertile it is, and to what depth it may reach, will become exhausted of available plant food by cropping for a series of years in succession without seeding down or manuring. The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba, I believe, are doing good work, and there must always be a good demand for beef sires and store steers to supply the western ranchers' demands.

My visit to Northern Alberta immediately succeeding the live stock meetings held at Winnipeg was a very pleasant one. "Sunny Alberta" has a reputation for much sunshine. Certainly the ten days I spent along the line from Calgary to Edmonton were, with one or two exceptions, ideal for weather. This, to my mind, is the best place for mixed farming in the Northwest. Barley, oats and hay do finely, and stock do well if any provision is made for winter care, shelter and feed. At present that is what is most needed. The British Columbia market, unequalled anywhere, is close at hand. The Alberta farmer should thus do exceedingly well with good markets for the product of the cow, pig, sheep and hen. The creameries managed by the Dominion government and the help afforded the settlers in finding a market for both butter and eggs relieve the local market and is a step in the right direction.

It is to be regretted that very few of the farmers in Alberta recognize the value of farm-yard manure in ripening the grain early. Many farmers seem desirous of tilling more land than they can work well. Those who work the land properly are as a rule richly rewarded.

With regard to their cattle there is much room for improvement. Most breeds seem to be represented. My opinion is that the Shorthorn grade is the cow for all that region, as she gives a good flow of fairly rich milk and at the same time produces a calf which the ranchers want and for which they will pay a good price. The annual storms which occur at harvest time and which did so much damage last year are a serious drawback, but as the country is settled up it will doubtless not be so serious. The forehanded farmers usually escape as it is.

Nearly a month was spent with the farmers along the main line of the C. P. R. in Assiniboia from Moose Jaw east to the Manitoba boundary. They are evidently ripe for organization and at a few points they have been holding similar meetings for some time with gratifying results. At a large number of the meetings valuable assistance was rendered the institute delegates by local men who read papers. One of these papers read by a Mr. Watson expressed some of the drawbacks in many parts in the Northwest. They are the lack of wood and good water and a too plentiful supply of noxious weeds. While there are a few drawbacks, there are many good things which overbalance the objectionable ones. I believe the system of farming practised by the most progressive farmers in Assiniboia is a proper one, viz., a sort of three-year rotation in cropping; summer fallow, wheat, and wheat again on stubble disk-

ed and prepared without plowing. The fence problem is a serious one to solve, owing to the absence of wood and the cost of delivering it from wooded districts. When the farmers become crowded on to their sections, as they are in places now, the keeping of stock without fences will be practically impossible unless a soiling system is practised.

The Assiniboia farmer, as well as the Manitoba one, is realizing more and more the value of stock to help maintain fertility. I believe there is a bright future for the Northwest farmer. Certainly farming is now beyond the experimental stage, and it is found that more than No. 1 hard can be produced there.

The Mania of Muscularity.

The dull, coarse, hungry materialism, which simply cares for high wages, and plenty to eat and drink; the socialism which scorns to be patriotic, and equally denounces the love of England and the love of God; the reckless disorganization of a trade, or of society, or of the world, in order to obtain a slight advantage for yourselves—these are the signs of the cry for bread in modern England. And the 'manhood' which is thus nobly employed in serving its own belly as its god, devotes its leisure to games. In the north of England thirty years ago the workpeople were distinguished by a strong intellectual life. Mechanics' institutes flourished. Lectures on great subjects were popular. Debates could be maintained with sound common sense and the mastery of facts. Now the sole subject of interest is football—not to play it, and to keep muscle trained and mind wholesome by regular exercise, but to crowd in tens of thousands to watch the gladiators of the

Birds in the House.

Do not hang your bird merely where his cage looks pretty. Nor must you fly to the other extreme and place him in a glare of sunlight, even in winter. Birds suffer and die from this cause. The best way is to give him his choice: put him in the sun, and shade a part of his cage, so that he may do as he likes. You will notice that he often sits in the shade.

Remember and take care about placing him in a draught, or too close to even a closed window, except on warm summer days. It is a great mistake to put him where he will be subject to the dry, burning heat of a furnace or stove. Do not hang his cage too high nor too low, but let him breathe the pure air which you breathe yourself.

From November till June wrap his cage nightly in a warm shawl, or draw over it a thick flannel cover, and never place the cage on the floor, as I saw advised not long ago.



Branding Calves on Dixon Bros. Ranch, near Maple Creek, Assa.



Round-up scene near Maple Creek, Assa.



The 1888 Round-up at Medicine Hat, Assa.



Ranching scene near Maple Creek, Assa.



Strobel Co.

Branding Calves and Yearlings on Daniel Whipp's Ranch, 15 miles east of Maple Creek, Assa.

I noticed with pleasure that some attention was beginning to be paid to the planting of windbreaks around the buildings. In my opinion much more should be done. No one can estimate the value of it. If the farmers everywhere would devote considerable attention to tree planting for windbreaks, not only to buildings but to fields as well, it might to some extent solve the moisture problem in very dry seasons by accumulating sufficient snow to soak the ground thoroughly in the spring. I consider as very important a good dust blanket, sufficiently tied with grass roots to prevent drifting. Then as it drains it will also furnish available humus.

"Do noble things, not dream them all day long.
And thus make life, death and the vast
forever
One grand, sweet song."

field, to lay wagers, to lose money, and to spend Sunday in discussing the points, the gains and losses, of Saturday's game.

The young men of the northern towns promise to grow up mere animals, that live for pleasure and this ignoble kind of sport, without interest in their country, without knowledge of science or literature, unfit to govern their own municipalities, utterly unfit to form the sovereign Assembly of a great Empire. These are the results of the cry for games in modern England. Conceive the situation. The Press seems to exist more for registering games and the betting on them than for any other single purpose. The telegraph is used to make the whole community spectators of a game on the other side of the world. The publisher's trade is becoming subsidiary to sport. While the utterances of our best poets will hardly command a sale to pay for publication, a hook or cricket will sell almost as rapidly as an unclean novel or the daily papers when a bad divorce suit is on. It is no matter for the satirist; but it is a matter for the patriot, the man who loves his country and his God, and would see his God honored and his country great.—The Young Man.

Your bird needs variety as well as you, bird-store men and bird-hook writers to the contrary, notwithstanding. Give him every day, beside his seed and fresh water, a bit of green food, lettuce, sorrel, chickweed, plantain (leaf or ends) or a slice of banana or apple, and fasten the delicacy so that it cannot fall to the floor. A dainty bird will not touch it if it falls. Also, now and then, perhaps three times a week, give him a snip or two of raw beef the size of a pin head—larger if he's a mocking bird. He may look askance at first, and turn his wise, black eyes upon it with curiosity, but he will soon relish it and eagerly snatch it from your finger, and it takes the place of the insects he would add to his bill of fare if he were free.

In fact, try to keep in mind that the little fellow has likes and dislikes, pain and discomfort, happiness and pleasure, much as you have yourself, and you will be well repaid by his brightness and vivacity.—"Our Dumb Animals."

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IT COSTS LESS PER ANNUM THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION, AND GIVES BETTER RESULTS. 60c. WORTH WILL DO MORE FOR A CALF THAN \$2.00 WORTH OF ANY : CALF MEAL OR CREAM SUBSTITUTE. :

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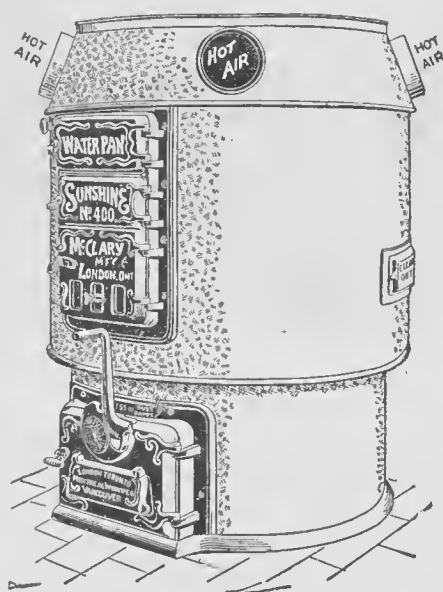
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They cause joy to every housewife or cook.



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For Coal or Wood

Has no equal anywhere.

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For Wood Only

Is, without doubt, the most durable, economical and easy to operate of any Wood Furnace made.



Look at this Pyramid of Bread

One barrel of flour baked into 212 loaves in 8 hours. All operations of mixing, kneading and baking were done by one person.

Used only 1 fire-pot of coal first time Stove was used.

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Bakes well. Looks well. Wears well.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Ruptured Colt.

F. J. Gimby, Mack, North Dakota: "I have a valuable horse colt, six weeks old, that has been ruptured, I think, in the intestines. He swells up about as big as your fist. Sometimes it goes down and at other times it stays for two or three days at a time. Is there any cure for him. Could I get a truss for him?"

Answer.—Apparently this is a case of scrotal hernia, that is, a rupture where some of the intestines pass through the inguinal canal and lie in the scrotum, or sac, of the testicle. Unless of very large dimensions scrotal hernia is not of much account in young colts. The canal usually contracts as the colt grows older and makes it more difficult for the intestine to pass into it, and the development of the intestines which takes place as the colt learns to eat solid food instead of milk, assists in curing the condition, so that it is quite frequent to find the hernia quite disappeared by the time the colt is weaned.

In some cases, however, the hernia remains and there is no help for it but an operation. There is no need to describe this, as you would have to employ a veterinary surgeon to perform it. At present there is no need for interference and not until nature has had a fair chance and failed, should operation be undertaken.

A Poor Milker.

A. B. C., Innisfail, Alta.: "Could you tell me in your paper what will cause a heavier flow of milk in a mare? I have a mare four years old. Last year she ran on the prairie with her colt. At the first snowfall I went to take it up, and found it very small, thin and weak and past recovery, evidently dying from starvation. She has one now which bids fair to do the same. Her udder is very small and the colt roots and bunts a good deal, and though only five days old, is eating grass and willows. The mare is hog fat and never had a rope on her till yesterday, except to be branded. Could you tell me of any means by which I could make her milk, or of how to feed the colt in order to help it?"

Answer.—This is probably caused by a congenital deficiency in the udder, which does not contain sufficient gland tissue to provide a good flow of milk. There is nothing which could stimulate the flow of milk more than the rank pasturage of the present year, and you would only waste your time trying to effect by drugging what nature's most potent remedies have failed to cure. The colt should be fed by hand on warm cow's milk, to which is added a little water and sugar. If there is any tendency to indigestion or diarrhoea, give one or two ounces of lime water in each feed.

Dying Ducks.

Subscriber's Daughter, Glenlyon, Man.: "What is the matter with my ducks? They get sick very suddenly and die in a day or two. They breathe very hard and when opened the lungs were wasted away so small they could hardly be seen. The liver is, on the contrary, enlarged. The ducks have no water to swim in except the rain pools. They have got wet several times, but we always bring them into the house and dry and warm them."

Answer.—You have probably been overfeeding your ducks, producing enlargement of the liver and congestion of the lungs. If they should get wet or chilled while in this condition they would be very apt to develop pneumonia and die suddenly. Young ducks are naturally greedy feeders and should be fed on the principle of a "little and often."

To Dry Up a Cow.

J. H. W., Snowflake, Man.: "What is the best way to dry a cow up quickly, as I wish to beef her as soon as possible?"

Answer.—If at pasture, take her in and feed her on hay. Milk her only enough to prevent her udder from becoming congested ("caked"), and never milk her dry. Rub her bag twice a day with the following liniment:—Liquiment of belladonna, one part; liniment of soap, three parts. Give a teaspoonful of fluid extract of belladonna three times a day.

Warts on Teats.

Subscriber, Glenboro, Man.: "Please tell me how to take warts off a cow's teat. They are about an eighth of an inch long and seedy at the ends."

Answer.—Pure olive oil applied after each milking will keep the warts from growing, and very often will cause their disappearance. If the cow is dry the warts may be entirely removed by applying pure nitric acid. This is a very corrosive liquid and will destroy healthy skin just as quickly as it will a wart, so that care must be taken in using it. The proper way is to dip a small piece of wood into the acid and then apply to the wart several times until the surface of the wart has all been covered with the acid. One application is generally sufficient to cause the wart to shrivel up and drop off, but as it causes some soreness it should not be applied to cows when milking.

Swollen Tongue.

H. R., Fletewode, Assa.: "A four-year-old steer has an enlarged tongue, twice its natural size, it hangs out. The animal finds it hard to feed. How should I treat same?"

Answer.—This is generally the result of actinomycosis, "lumpy jaw," of this organ, which becomes swollen, hardened and often ulcerates in patches. Iodide of potassium is almost a specific for this malady and should be given twice daily in doses of one and a half drachms dissolved in a little water and added to the feed or drink. Its administration must be continued for some time, generally two or three weeks.

Tendonitis or Sprained Tendons.

S. Sparrow, Virden, Man.: "How may I treat a horse that is lame in front foot at or a little above the fetlock joint? It seems as if the cords were affected. There are little puffs on either side. He has been getting lame for the last month and is very lame now."

Answer.—In treating lameness the first and most important thing is to locate the trouble, and it appears doubtful if you have been successful in this. The puffs which you notice at the fetlock are known to horsemen as "wind galls" and are seldom the cause of lameness. However, if the cords above are swollen and painful, the seat of lameness is probably in them, and the result of a strain. In this case they should be blistered twice or three times at intervals of ten days, and the horse given complete rest.

Heaves.

Subscriber, Methven, Man.: "A seven-year-old mare is in good condition and appears to be in good spirits. She started to cough a little about the 1st of May and has had a cough ever since. Seemed to get better for a time, but has coughed worse lately. The cough appears dry and hard, when eating oats, breathes like a horse that has the heaves. Has been on grass a good bit. When in the stable I feed oats and oat sheaves. Have been working her a little since seeding. Is there any danger of heaves? Will have to work her."

Answer.—From your description of the case there is little doubt your mare has "heaves." You should feed her carefully, avoiding bulky feeds, and give her most of her hay at night. No dusty feed should be given, and if unavoidable, sprinkle it with water. Fowler's solution of arsenic in doses of one tablespoonful twice or three times a day will relieve the cough and improve the wind, but there is no certain or permanent cure for the condition.

Hydrothorax.

Subscriber, Logoch, Man.: "I have a horse, nine years old, middling thin; has been on grass for three and a half weeks; does not gain in flesh or lose; has fair life—not as good as usual; pulse at 60 per minute in morning and 50 in evening. If stable is warm in morning seems short of wind. Gets one gallon oats twice a day, with all the grass he can eat. Appetite seems good, but does not seem, from amount of manure, to eat very much. Has never done very well since he had lung fever, two years ago. Does not seem weak. Has swelling in hind legs last two nights. Seems to chew his food well. Mouth and nostrils are natural color. What do you think is the matter?"

Answer.—Lung fever often leaves behind it a dropsical condition of the chest known as hydrothorax. The effect of this is to diminish the lung space and in proportion to the extent of the dropsy the animal suffers from shortness of breath, insufficient aeration of the blood and general ill health. When much fluid is present it should be removed by tapping, an operation which should be attempted only by a surgeon. In milder cases improvement follows the administration of iodide of potassium in doses of one and a half drachms twice a day. This may be dissolved in a little water and sprinkled on the feed.

Cold Abscess.

Subscriber, Winnipeg: "A four-year-old pony has a lump and swelling under nigh front leg, shoulder and leg swollen so much can scarcely move. Have applied hot vinegar to the lump and cold water to the swelling. The swelling is reduced somewhat, but the lump is still there. Have taken shoes off and let her run on the prairie."

Answer.—This is a case for the surgeon, as it is probable there is a collection of matter deeply situated beneath the muscles of the shoulder and until it is let out the swelling will remain in spite of any liniments or fomentations you may apply.

We'll Take the Lump.

We agree to take off a lump of any character from either horses or cattle with Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure or forfeit all pay. This certain remedy for Lump Jaw has proved equally effective for cure of Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, etc. Our guarantee covers lumps of every description. Very easy to use; can't harm; doesn't scar.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE

is sold by most druggists, or will be sent prepaid by mail to any address. Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5.



Northcote, Ont., July 31st, '99.
Fleming Bros.,
Gents.—In my practice here in doctoring cows, horses, etc., I have come across your medicine for Lump Jaw. My experience with the medicine has been very satisfactory, and I find it does all you claim for it.
WESLEY PHILLIPS, V.S.

A postal will bring our new illustrated Pamphlet to readers of this paper.

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20th CENTURY PUMPS

If you want a good pump try one of our 20th CENTURY CATTLE PUMPS, fitted with Porcelain lined Cylinders; fills a pail in about three strokes. We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Agent for Myers' brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and Hayes' double-acting Force Pumps. Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Reasons why you should use our Horse Collars—

1. Nothing but the best of stock is used.
2. Long Straw Collars, with hand-stuffed rims and cases thonged on with lace leather, not split.
3. All Long Straw Collars hair faced.
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6. Our Concord Collars are thonged with lace leather not split, which becomes hard and brittle in a few weeks.
7. Patterns that please everybody.
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9. Out-wear a machine-stuffed collar every time.

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EUREKA FLY KILLER.

The Eureka Fly Killer advertised by the F. O. Maber Co. seems to have met a very decided want. Flies and mosquitoes were never worse than they are this season, and cattle and horses are being tormented to an extent scarcely endurable by them. Judging by the many favorable comments on Eureka Fly Killer which have reached us from many quarters it seems to come as a decided boon to cattle and horse owners who have seen their live stock deteriorating before their eyes from the effects of the fly nuisance. Eureka Fly Killer can be procured from the F. O. Maber Co. in small or large quantities, just as desired. We can recommend it to the readers of The Nor-West Farmer.

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Our horse collars fit perfectly and are guaranteed not to chafe. Our harness are all made from the backs of best selected leathers.

OUR SADDLES

Are world beaters. Our trunks and valises are of the latest and best designs.

All our raw material is bought at lowest cash prices and freight by carload. We own our own buildings. We have no rent to pay and we give the best value for your dollar.

Insist on purchasing our make of goods. For sale by all dealers in the harness line or send direct to 519 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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Roller Bearings, Low Down Draught, 8, 9 and 12 ft. lengths. A perfect beauty. Write for prices to

T. E. BISSELL, FERGUS, ONT.

See page 436 for Disc Harrow.

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To the fair? If so, it will pay you to send in your repairs by mail, so we may be able to have them ready when you call. Leaving work till you come in is often disappointing, as it does not give us time to do repairs as we would wish during Exhibition rush.

Send postcard for mailing box. P.S.—Be sure to call in to see us during your visit.—A. & Co.

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When writing, mention The Farmer.



When you visit the **Brandon Fair**, adjoining the Grounds you will see the **Brandon Nursery**. A few years since this was bare prairie, now you see a bush. Trees will grow for you as well as these have done here.

When you visit the **Experimental Farm**, see those fine avenues. Those trees came from the **Brandon Nursery**. You can have avenues of trees as good as these are.

Why not get some land ready to plant next year; there is no reason to delay another season. You can have a large variety of **Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants**

to choose from, and we sell them at prices which anyone can afford to pay.

When you are buying Trees or Seedlings, Shrubs or Fruits, do not send your orders to the east; you can get better value and hardier stock if you procure them from

H. L. PATMORE,

BRANDON NURSERY,

Write for Price List.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price, and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

CARRUTHERS & CO.

Ninth Street,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

THRESHERMEN

Send for one of **STOVEL'S THRESHER ACCOUNT BOOKS** (with lien) and save time and trouble in making out your accounts. 100 forms in each book, post free, 50 cents each.

THE STOVEL CO., Winnipeg.

FARMERS PROTECT YOUR STOCK

Fly Fuma

This liquid preparation may be applied to any animal, in the form of a spray, which will protect it from attacks of flies of all kinds.

Put on with **Evans' Electric Sprayer** in 1 minute for $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a day.

Means Comfort for Stock

More Work from Horses

More Milk from Cows

Price: (Quart Can, 50 c.

3 Cans, \$1.25

DIRECTIONS ON EACH CAN

EVANS' ELECTRIC SPRAYER AND BUG EXTERMINATOR (PATENTED)

For spraying Horses and Cattle (using **Fly Fuma**), Hens and Hen Houses, Small Fruit Trees, Potatoes, etc. It is made with a copper reservoir. This is by long odds the simplest, cheapest, lightest, and most effective sprayer on the market. Each sprayer has attached a card with directions how to use and take care of it. Price, \$1.25 each.

These goods can be had from your local merchant, or if unobtainable, write us direct and we will send by Express from **Winnipeg**, at purchaser's expense.

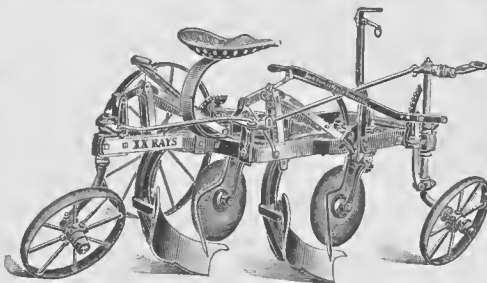
TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

The Steele-Briggs Seed Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO

X & XX RAYS

SULKIES and GANGS

U-Bar & Disc Harrows
and Walking Plows



MADE BY

DAVID BRADLEY MANUFACTURING CO.
BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

PLOWMAKERS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

These plows are celebrated for the extreme hardness of the wearing parts and freedom from soft spots. They turn the ground nicely and are light draft. Call and get circulars describing the patented stop, lifting spring, spring clevis and other points of superiority.

ALEX C. McRAE, - - Agent at **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

SHIPPERS

OF

BUTTER AND EGGS.

To the **Winnipeg** market, will do well to remember us, as we are the largest handlers of above lines in the Canadian Northwest.

References; Any Bank or Wholesale House in **Winnipeg**. Correspondence solicited.

FINEST COLD STORAGE PLANT WEST OF TORONTO.

Office: 147 Bannatyne Ave., East.
Packing House; Louise Bridge.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,

Pork Packers & Commission Merchants, **Winnipeg**

TRADE "BLACKLEGINE" MARK.

(PASTEUR BLACK LEG VACCINE in the form of an Impregnated Cord, ready for use as sold.)

No outfit. No mixing. No filtering. No injecting.

Saves time and trouble; only one application

PRICES: { No. 1, (10 doses), \$1.50
No. 2, (20 doses), 2.50
No. 3, (50 doses), 6.00

PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY, 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.
W. J. MITCHELL & CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

Necrosis of Tongue.

Subscriber, Newdale: "We had a two-year-old heifer that was all right at night. Next morning about seven o'clock there was a little water running out of her mouth. About twelve o'clock started to swell under her tongue, swelled up big then on each side of her head. Then her tongue got black and swelled up. She seemed to smother to death about three o'clock the same day. We opened her head and under her tongue was black with little yellow pieces that could be picked out. What was the trouble?"

Answer.—This condition is very serious, as the swelling of the tongue and neighboring parts prevents the air from reaching the windpipe and the animal becomes asphyxiated, as resulted in the above case. The cause of the trouble is not easy to locate, as nothing is said which affords a clue as to its probable origin. However, the disease is not contagious and arises from such causes as eating poisonous herbs, local injuries followed by invasion with septic germs. The disease is treated by antiseptics and free incisions into the necrotic parts, if accessible to the knife.

Gangrenous Stomatitis.

A Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "I had a calf die. One day he was well and playing, next day he was sick, tongue hanging out, slobbering at the mouth and swelled under the jaws. He lost the use of his hind legs and died the same night. Did not bloat any. After he was dead his tongue turned black. Calf was four months old, fed on separator milk and running in the pasture. Since then another has died, symptoms much the same."

Answer.—Young calves are subject to this disease, which appears to depend upon the food, usually affecting calves raised artificially, and is believed to arise from a deficiency in some of the nutritive elements essential to the perfect growth of the body. In your case the use of separator milk means that the calves are getting a ration which is deficient in fat, as compared with their natural food, whole milk, and the lack of the butter fat should be made up to them by adding to their milk something that will supply the missing article, fat. Many dairymen give flaxseed gruel for this purpose, made by holling flaxseed in water and afterwards straining and using the clear portion. A cupful is added to each feed and the calves appear to thrive well on it.

For medicinal treatment of any that are ailing give twice daily eight grains of quinine, placed well back on the tongue with a spoon, and change the feed.

Anæmia and Debility.

C. D. J., Assa.: "A four-year-old horse had lung fever last winter and does not feed well now, refuses oats and boiled feed. He has not wolf teeth, but his blood seems bad. I bled him and let him run to grass, have given condition powders, but he trembles and will hardly move for the while. He is not in bad condition, but a half day's work plays him out. What is the trouble?"

Answer.—The condition of weakness and poverty of blood is no doubt the result of the previous attack of lung fever, which has left the horse a legacy of ill health from which he may not recover. The indications for treatment are good food, tonics for the blood, and complete rest from work. Give him thrice a day a tablespoonful of liquor ferri perchloridi in a pint of water as a drench. Feed him well. The above tonic should give him an appetite, and he might be tempted to eat hotted grain of any kind. A run on the grass would benefit him provided he could get his medicine and grain regularly.

Sand Crack.

Subscriber, Saltoun, Assa.: "I have a four-year-old mare that showed lameness four weeks ago. Examination showed small crack across hoof, half an inch below the hair. I put on tar and vaselline and turned her out to pasture. She kept getting lamer and now the crack extends half around the hoof, also another crack on one side up to the hair. The foot is swollen on one side and has started to discharge matter. Can you give me an idea of what the trouble is and what to do for it?"

Answer.—Cracks in the hoof originate in a brittle condition of the horny material of which the hoof is composed, rendering it easily fractured under the strain of work or exercise. If the crack is transverse to the direction of the fibres, there is not so much motion in the edges as when the crack is up and down, and the extent of the movement is usually the measure of the lameness present. A vertical crack is therefore more frequently a cause of lameness than a transverse one. Treatment must be adopted with two ends in view. 1st. To prevent all movement of the edges of the crack, and 2nd, to produce a healthy growth of hoof. To attain the first object, pare out the crack to the bottom with a farrier's knife, so as to remove dirt and the ragged edges which pinch the sensitive parts beneath. Then fasten the edges together by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the hoof at each side, putting in as many stitches as the length of the crack may require. This plan answers for most vertical cracks, but the transverse cannot often be dealt with in the same manner, as they are generally near the coronet and the hoof is not thick enough to permit drilling the holes. For transverse cracks extending into the quick it is better, after paring out the edges, to thin down all the hoof between

Men's Boots

These boots are built to wear, though there's lots of style and comfort in them as well as durability. If you order and are not satisfied when you see them, return at our expense and we will refund your money.

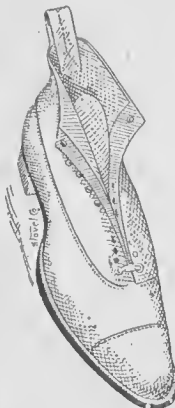


No. 29—For hard usage an honest \$3.50 hoot will wear longer than a \$6.00 pair—because stronger sorts of leather can be used. This is an honest \$3.50 hoot. Made of box calf, Goodyear welt, tip, medium toe, neat and stylish. Sizes 6 to 11. \$3.50 per pair. By mail 28c. extra.

No. 30—Box calf, Goodyear welt, tip, a very nobby hoot with toe slightly more pointed, equally as good value. Sizes 6 to 11. \$3.50 per pair. By mail 28c. extra.

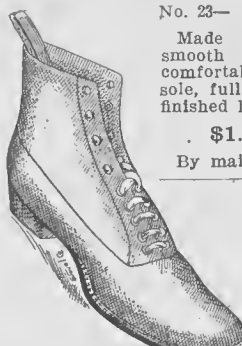
to 11.

\$3.50 per pair. By mail 28c. extra.



No. 33—Made of very fine kid, hand sewn, Goodyear welt, medium toe, tip. One of the dressiest boots on the market—a more shapely or stylish hoot cannot be obtained anywhere at any price. \$4.00 per pair. By mail 32c. extra.

No. 34—Box calf, Bulldog toe, Goodyear welt, tip, a hoot that is bound to give satisfaction to the wearer. Sizes 6 to 11. \$4.00 per pair. By mail 30c. extra.



No. 23—Made of good strong smooth leather, a nice, comfortable fitter, riveted sole, full plain toe—a well-finished hoot. Sizes 6 to 11. \$1.75 per pair. By mail 28c. extra.

suffering from corns, bunions, etc. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.25 per pair. By mail 28c. extra.

No. 25—These are made of Box Calf on the new medium toe last—not too pointed and not too "English"—tip, medium heavy sole; a hoot of really nice appearance. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.50 per pair. By mail 24c. extra.

No. 27—A fine looking hoot of medium heavy weight, made of leather that will keep soft and pliable, and will wear well, medium toe, tip. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.75 per pair. By mail 30c. extra.



Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles

Every article in this list is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, of standard quality and full value. We know that nothing better than these can be obtained at any price. Sent postage free to any address on receipt of price.

IRON PILLS.

An efficient tonic for either sex. These pills make rich red blood, make pale people ruddy and strong and the complexion rosy. Especially recommended for anaemia, nervous debility, female irregularities, headaches, etc. 50c. per box.

BUCHU KIDNEY PILLS

Cure incipient dropsy, Bright's disease, gravel, stone in the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, weakness of the back, incontinence of urine, lumbago, gout, sciatica and rheumatism. 50c. per box.

JACKSON'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These pills are a remarkable medicine for curing all diseases of biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion and so forth. 25c. per box.

FEMALE PILLS.

These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex, and are for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. These pills are unusually successful, and are sold at a price within the reach of every family; it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, and thus avoid delays sending for them and have the patient suffer in the meantime. \$1.00 per box.

COMPOUND COPABIA CAPSULES.

Best men's medicine known. Cures debility, weakness, sexual losses, etc. 50c. per box.

SUTTON'S HOME CURE.

Composed of roots, herbs, barks and berries. Cures diseases of liver, stomach and blood, such as pimples, boils, salt rheum, constipation, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of memory, bad breath, heartburn, sour stomach, yellow, sallow complexion, etc. 25c. per box.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These powders are highly esteemed for their efficacy in cases of indigestion, heartburn, sickness of the stomach etc. They form a mild and gentle cathartic, possessing all the medicinal virtues of the celebrated Seidlitz Springs in Germany. 25c. per box.

LISTER'S CATARRH CURE.

A perfect healing and soothing preparation for all forms of aural, nasal and bronchial catarrh. 25c. per package.

FLEMISH FLY POISON FLAKES.

This is one of the greatest fly killers in the world. Quickly rids the house of flies. No trouble—only necessary to place one of the flakes on a plate and saturate it with water. 10c. a package.



The Clover Harmonophone

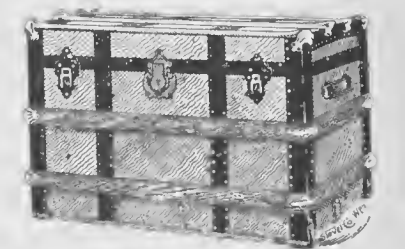
An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone, as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. The phone is attached to Harmonica by metal clamps, and can be detached instantly. The player operates it same as an ordinary mouth organ, but places right hand over open end of phone, and by moving the hand produces the pleasing effects above mentioned.

65c. each; by mail 10c. extra.

TRUNKS. We can supply as full a line of trunks as any house in Canada. We shew three of our most popular styles here, but should neither of these be suitable, shall be glad to furnish illustrations of different styles upon application.



No. 9—This is a serviceable barrel stave top trunk, covered with marbelized iron, corners double iron bound, lock, and bolt locks on each side, tray with covered bonnet or hat box; a good, substantial trunk for the money. 32 inches long \$3.75. 36 inches long 4.50.

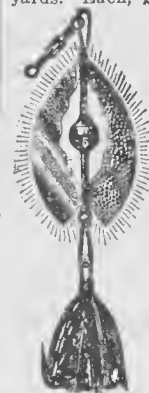


No. 13—A good, reliable trunk; top almost flat; canvas covered; brass plated iron trimmings; brass lock and two bolt locks; tray all covered. Better value was never offered. 32 inches long \$6.40. 36 inches long 7.25.

Fishing Tackle

We sell the very finest Fishing Tackle obtainable. If there's anything you want that we don't advertise, write us about it. The chances are 10 to 1 that we can furnish it.

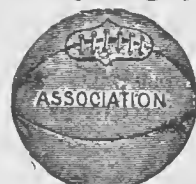
Fishing Lines, drab linen, 25 ft. Each, 10c.
Trotting Lines, fine, light or medium. 84 feet. Each, 15c.
Trotting Lines, heavy, 84 feet. Each, 20c.
Trotting Lines, very heavy, 84 feet. 25c.
Trout Lines, French twist, in coils, 60 yards. Each, 25c.



Spoon Baits, American Spinner — one wing gilt, embossed and other plain nickel, ball in centre, revolves on spring wire, box swivel, treble hook, feathered, 30c. each.
Spoon Baits, pike, oval shaped spoon, silver and red feathered hook, 25c. each.
Spoon Baits, hammered spoon, standing out like fish scales, a strong, reliable bait, 35c. each.
Spoon Baits, Holt's muskallonge, reversible hinge lug, detachable wire leader, extra strong for large fish, 75c. each.
Rubber Baits, froggie, 25c. each.

Minnows, Phantom, 24 in. long, 50c. each.
Devon Metal Minnows, gold or silver, 50c. each.
Rubber Baits, grasshoppers, 25c. each.
Fish Hooks, Nos. 1 to 12, 5c. per doz. Nos. 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 10c. per doz. Nos. 5-0, 6-0, 7-0, 8-0, 10c. per doz. Nos. 9-0, 10-0, 15c. per doz.
Fishing Baskets, 13 inches, complete, with sling, \$2.50 each.
17 inches, complete, with sling, \$3.00 each.

FOOTBALLS



Regular Association. Forwarded by mail to any address. Postage 10c. extra.
No. 3—Best English. \$2.00.
No. 4—Best English. \$2.25.
No. 5—Best English. \$2.50.

No. 5—Scotch Match, buttonless. \$2.50.
No. 6—St. George Match, buttonless. \$2.75.
Thomlinson Match \$3.50.

RUGBY. \$4.00.
EXTRA BLADDERS.

No. 3—Association or Rugby 65c.
No. 4—Association or Rugby 70c.
No. 5—Association or Rugby 75c.
No. 6—Association or Rugby \$1.00.

INFLATORS.
No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, \$1.50.

Prices subject to change at
any time without notice.

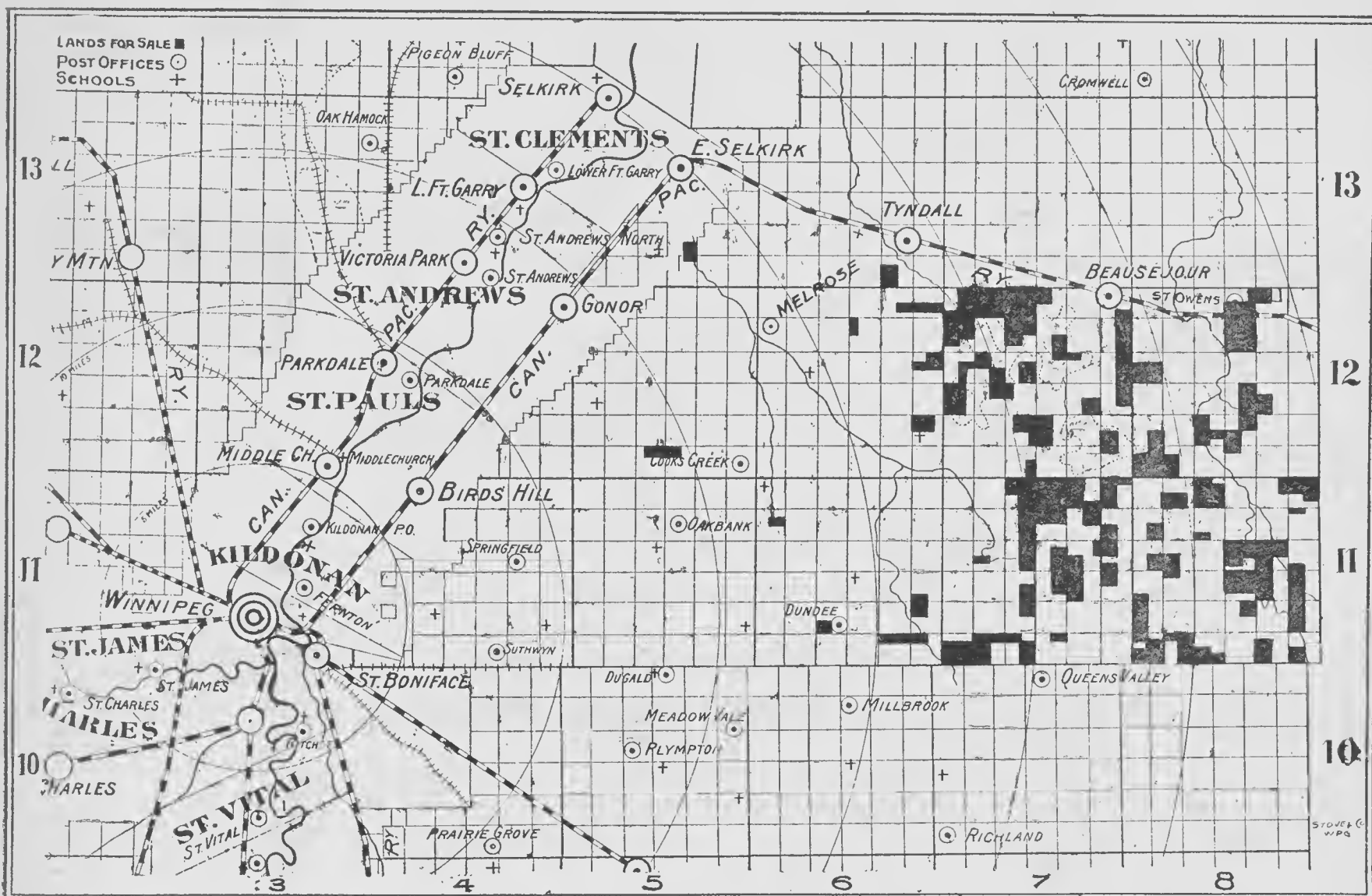
LANDS FOR SALE

Prices subject to change at
any time without notice.

MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD

BY

CROTTY & CROSS, Real Estate Agents, 515 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Since advertising in The Nor'-West Farmer last September, we have sold a lot of land in the Municipality of Springfield, and very soon the eastern part of the municipality will be as well settled as the townships closer to Winnipeg.

It is an ideal district for mixed farming. Grass of the very best quality, good water, hay in abundance, and the scrubby land affords shelter for cattle during the fall and early months of the winter. This scrubby land also produces a growth of wild peas or vetches, which is not equalled in any other part of Manitoba.

The soil in most parts is rich black loam on clay sub-soil, equal to anything in the province, and results show that the yield of wheat per acre is equal, if not superior to, almost any other municipality.

Land values are increasing rapidly, but we have not yet advanced prices very much in this district, and can now offer you any of the land that is marked in black in this map for from \$3 to \$5 per acre on easy terms of payment; and we believe they are the best value in the province.

We do not encourage speculation in these lands, and can and will offer an actual settler better terms than to a speculator. Take, for instance, a quarter section of 160 acres at, say, \$4 per acre—\$640. Payments one-sixth cash, or \$106.66, and balance in five annual payments of the same amount. Is that not cheaper than going hundreds of miles further west and getting Government land for nothing?

Every pound of butter that you make, every dozen of eggs you produce, every bushel of potatoes, turnips or onions you raise, finds ready sale in Winnipeg at highest prices, and Winnipeg's demands are constantly increasing.

Winnipeg's population is now 50,000. It will be 100,000 in five years likely, and the land that you can now buy at \$3 to \$5 per acre will be then worth \$12 to \$15 per acre.

More than half of our sales are made to farmers who have tried exclusive wheat-raising for a number of years, and now realize that the men who are engaged in mixed farming near the Winnipeg market are getting on better than they, and consequently decided to make a change.

Letters of enquiry or application for land will have our prompt attention.

CROTTY & CROSS, 515 Main St. WINNIPEG

the crack and the hair, rasping or cutting it away until it springs readily under pressure, but avoid drawing blood. Now make a deep vertical groove with the point of the drawing knife at each end of the crack so that when finished it will look like the letter H, of which the crossbar is represented by the original crack. If this crack is suppurating, as in this case, it should then be cleansed by syringing with carbolic lotion, one part acid to 20 of water. Then sprinkle with powdered boracic acid and bandage with tow and a strip of cotton. When suppuration ceases the part may be smeared with tar.

In order to promote a healthier growth of hoof, blister the coronet with cantharides ointment and keep the wall of the hoof smeared with hoof ointment. Pine tar one part, lard three parts. If the mare is stalled the feet should be stuffed every night with clay or linseed meal poultice. When shoeing her, have the shoe adjusted so as not to bear on the part below the crack.

Shortness of Breath.

J. H. Hilscock, Agricola, Alta.: "I have a brood sow, one year old, which is badly troubled with wheezing, choking and shortness of breath. She has been this way at intervals for six months to my knowledge. What is the cause of her trouble? I have decided to fatten her, but would like to know if it is advisable to breed her off-spring. I have also boars two months old which are ruptured. Are they liable to become less dangerous to castrate as they become older?"

Answer.—1. An enlarged or swollen gland in the throat would cause the symptoms described. It would be best to fatten her, as the trouble is likely to be permanent.

2. The sooner they are castrated the better. The operation should be done under aseptic conditions and the opening stitched up with prepared sterilized catgut.

Sore Feet in Cattle.

Subscriber, Clarkleigh, Man.: "My stock, old and young, are running on the prairie and are continually coming home with sore feet. They swell and become sore and inflamed and in about a week will fester between the toes and at the heel, and makes them so that they can hardly walk. I had one last year in the same condition, and after a great deal of trouble I healed it. A very short time after the animal died of blackleg. Were the two things connected?"

Answer.—The probable explanation of this is that the feet and neighboring skin become softened while the cattle are feeding on marshy ground, and then while walking through the grass the skin becomes abraded by the more wily kinds and perhaps wounded by the porcupine or spear grass. Injuries like this easily suppurate and become converted into running sores. The cattle should be herded on dry ground and their feet bathed with an astringent and antiseptic lotion such as sulphate of zinc, one part, acetate of lead, one part, water forty parts.

Irregular Strangles.

A. H. Ross, Mellita, Man.: "I have a 'blood' colt five months old. She contracted a cold and slight cough about a month ago, occasionally it would be almost well. Of late she has been much worse and running at the nose (distemper). Nine days ago I noticed that she was swollen on one side of the nose, the swelling extended as high as the eye and also between the eyes. It appears as if the bone was distended. I noticed that she had also quit sucking the mare. I had been giving her muriate of ammonia, fumigating with sulphur and tar, and giving her tar. I got the V.S. recently. He told me to steam with bran for distemper. As to swelling, he did not say what he thought was the cause. He lanced it about four inches below the eye. There came out about half a cup of substance like bloody water. The nostril on the side, the swelling is on is almost stopped up. The V.S. says she may never breathe through it. There has been no substance run since from the cut the V.S. made. It is swollen a great deal more than it was and has been swelling ever since it was lanced."

Answer.—Colt distemper, or "strangles," is a disease of young horses and usually is characterized by the formation of an abscess below the tongue or in the region of the throat. Sometimes, however, the disease causes an abscess to form in some other part of the body, and then the disease is known as irregular strangles. In the case above, the abscess formation appears to be taking place in the upper air passages, involving the maxillary sinuses and probably the turbinated bones. In such a situation as this the formation of an abscess is a serious matter, involving the danger of suffocation during the acute stage and of permanent damage to the breathing apparatus should recovery take place. For treatment procure at the druggist's one ounce of fluid extract of hydrastis canadense. Dilute this with sixteen ounces of water and give the colt two teaspoonful every three hours. Lift the colt's nose and pour a teaspoonful into each nostril when he is inhaling, so that he will snuff it up into the head. It is intended for him to swallow it. For an external remedy apply Pond's extract of witch hazel diluted with six parts of water. Saturate a cotton cloth with this and tie it over the swelling and keep it wet with the lotion.

"Poverty and squalor may be as far apart as riches and goodness."

The Canadian Order of Foresters

This society was organized in November, 1879, with a membership of less than four hundred. At first its operations were confined to a portion of the Province of Ontario, but to-day it has Courts (or Lodges) in every Province of the Dominion of Canada, to which its operations are confined, and has a membership of over 40,000. Since its organization the society has paid out in insurance nearly \$1,500,000, and on the 1st of June last had a surplus in its Insurance Fund of over \$1,042,000. This surplus has accumulated since the 1st of November, 1885, when the insurance rates were fixed as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

Between the ages of	On \$500	On \$1,000	On \$1,500	On \$2,000
18 to 25 . . .	.35	.60	.90	\$1.20
25 to 30 . . .	.40	.65	.98	1.35
30 to 35 . . .	.45	.70	1.05	1.40
35 to 40 . . .	.50	.85	1.28	1.70
40 to 45 . . .	.55	\$1.00	1.50	2.00

In 1900 over \$155,000 were paid out in life insurance and over \$144,000 was carried to the reserve or surplus fund.

The limit of insurance on any life is \$2,000. By confining the operations of the society to Canada, and with a rigid medical examination, the death rate has been kept very low. In 1899, the death rate per 1,000 of the membership was only 4.43; in 1900, 4.88, and the average death rate for the last twenty-one years is only 4.93 per 1,000 of the membership.

Every dollar of the surplus in the Insurance Fund is invested in gilt-edged securities of municipalities or loan companies, in Dominion Government stock, or is on deposit in the best monetary institutions of Canada. Not a dollar invested out of the country or in mortgages or buildings, which may deteriorate in value. List of investments published in every issue of the "Canadian Forester," for the information of the membership.

The society also conducts a Sick Benefit Department, about 22,000 of the members participating in the benefits. The rates for the same, payable monthly in advance, are:—

Between 18 and 25 years . . .	25 cents
Between 25 and 30 years . . .	30 cents
Between 30 and 35 years . . .	35 cents
Between 35 and 40 years . . .	40 cents
Between 40 and 45 years . . .	45 cents

In 1900 over \$63,000 were paid out in Sick and Funeral Benefits.

All physically and morally qualified males, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are not disqualified on account of occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the Order, or address,

R. Elliott, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.; Thomas White, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; Ernst Gartung, S.O., Brantford, Ont.; or A. Herbert, D.H.C.R., or D. E. McKinnon, D.H.S., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Charitable Old Lady—Poor woman! And are you a widow?
Beggar Worse than a widow, ma'am. Me husband's livin' an' I have to support him.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

WANTED.

Agents to represent us in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the sale of hardy lines of Seedlings, Ornamental Stock, Standard Fruit Stock, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes. We grow hardy line of stock especially adapted to Manitoba and the N.W.T. Terms liberal. Special terms to those who can only devote part of the time to the work. Apply NOW to

PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY,
Toronto, Ont.

N. B. Catalogue on application. Direct quotations on stock if required. P. N. Co.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



THE McCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
Dealers in

Farm Machinery.

We handle the widely known

McColm Roller,

Three sizes, widths from 8 feet to 14 feet 6 inches, weight from 1300 lbs. to 2500 lbs.

The celebrated

Plano Harvesting Machinery.

The Jones Lever Binder,

Wherever introduced takes first place.

The Jones Chain Drive Mower,

Comes out first in every competition.

Jones Adjustable All Steel Rake

Cleans right up or leaves dead bottom.

High Grade Plows, Disc Harrows and Potato Diggers

Made by the Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Illinois.

Grand Detour Plow Co.,

Dixon, Illinois.

Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers, etc.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge



It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely

wind and water proof.

Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing

Easily applied. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet, and prices to

FRED J. C. COX - Winnipeg, Man
Wholesale Agent.

For Singers

Sugden's Tar Pills are unequalled. They give strength to the voice, making it clear and sweet. Put up in neat vials which can be conveniently carried about by anyone. Price 50c. Also in 25c. and \$1.00 boxes. Postpaid to any address at these prices THE F. O. MABER COMPANY, Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.

About "C" Horse Nails

Our well known "C" brand of Horse Nails is not a stranger in Manitoba or the North-West, as they have been sold by nearly all the leading firms for many years, and are to be obtained from the stocks in store from the following well known dealers:

J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg
Jas. Robertson & Co., "
G. D. Wood & Co., "
Miller, Morse & Co., "
E. G. Prior & Co. Ltd.,
Victoria, B.C.

We solicit from the retail trade of Manitoba and North-West Territories their valued orders for our "C" brand through any of these firms.

In soliciting you preference for the "C" brand, we do so feeling assured that we are offering you, without doubt, the best horse nail made in Canada. They are made only from the best obtainable quality of Swedish Charcoal Steel Nail Rods, which are "hot-forged" to the desired pattern. Nails made by this process are tougher and will stand more wear and tear than any cheaply made "cold process" nails.

Our methods of finishing and pointing, and our standards differ from those of other makers, and will be found to be the most economical in every respect.

Every box of our make is fully warranted to be perfect in every respect, and if found otherwise will be exchanged free of all expense to the purchaser.

Please specify particularly for the "C" brand made by the

Canada Horse Nail Company,

Montreal.

"ALPHA DISC" CREAM SEPARATORS.

The Improved "Alpha" Disc, or divided milk strata system, is used in the De Laval Separators only. Strong patents prevent its use in any other machines. The "Disc" system makes the De Laval machines as superior to other Separators as such other Separators are to setting systems.

SEE WHAT A PROMINENT MANITOBA INSTITUTION SAYS:

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
WINNIPEG.

GENTLEMEN,—The High Frame "Baby" No. 3, which we bought from you about two months since, corresponds fully to the description and promises of your 40-p. pamphlet—"20th Century De Laval Cream Separators."

Our farmer reports that this machine almost doubles the quantity of cream which we used to get by the old setting method, and, of course, the quality of the cream and of the skim milk is greatly improved. We also heartily endorse your other claims, such as economy of time and labor and the doing away with milk and ice-houses and a multitude of henceforth useless utensils.

One great advantage which we would insist on is that the Separator will skim and do good work at a very low temperature. This, besides improving the quality of the product, is a great convenience.

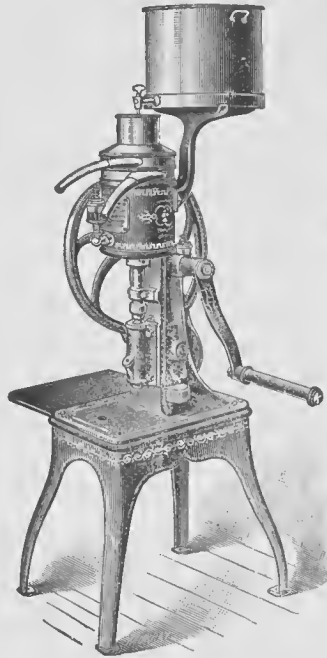
In a word, we consider your latest improved Separators a real boon to the farming community.

Yours truly,

G. S. LEBEL, S.J.,
Bursar of St. Boniface College.

See Our EXHIBIT AT THE WINNIPEG EXPOSITION

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 284 McDERMOT AVE., **WINNIPEG.**
Chicago. New York. Montreal.



THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



National No. 1 Hand Power.
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.
GUELPH ONT.

When writing advertisers, mention The N.-W. Farmer.

The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,
P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.
General Agent for Manitoba.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

RICE'S SALT BISSELL'S

Farmers, Attention.

You want to have your Cheese and Butter the best on the market, and to do this the kind of Salt you use, makes a great deal of difference. Rice's Butter and Cheese Salt will enable you to make the finest Butter and Cheese possible. The favorite Salt with the Ontario farmers.

HOUSEKEEPERS—You want a Salt that will not get hard in the salt cellar or dredger, and that possess the pure sparkling white color that first-class Salt alone can have.

RICE'S SALT possesses these characteristics. **RICE'S SALT** is pure, does not cake, certain to please.

Ask your grocer for **RICE'S SALT**. Remember the name—**RICE'S SALT**.

R. & J. RANSFORD,
G. B. THOMPSON, Proprietors,
Agent, Winnipeg. CLINTON, Ont.

We are very busy turning out the

"OLD RELIABLE"
Abell Threshing Outfits.

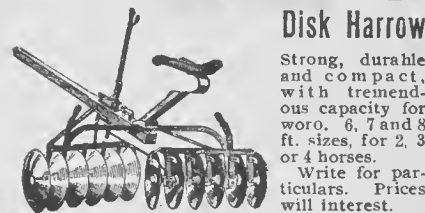
We manufacture

The Parsons Self-Feeder
and the
Maple Bay Wind Stacker.

Portable, Compound & Traction Engines,
"Toronto Advance" and "Cock o' the North" Separators.

Brand this in your brain:
IF IT COMES FROM ABELL'S, ITS GOOD.

The John Abell Engine & Mach. Works Co.
Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.
Winnipeg Branch, 758-762 Main St.



Disk Harrow

Strong, durable and compact, with tremendous capacity for work. 6, 7 and 8 ft. sizes, for 2, 3 or 4 horses. Write for particulars. Prices will interest.

T. E. BISSELL, Fergus, Ont.
See page 431 for Steel Roller.



Manitoba Marble & Granite Works.

HENRY WHEELDON, PROPRIETOR.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Office and Works—
231 NOTRE DAME AV., WINNIPEG
Near Grace Church.



I SELL THESE MACHINES DIRECT TO THE TRADE

And can say that they are the cheapest and best in the market. I can with the same machine clean at a time 24 shirts with 4 pails of suds and suds, or one pair of hose with one gallon of suds. Price \$18.00. 20 shirt size, \$14.00. 18 shirt size, \$12.00. 14 shirt size, \$10.00. I will give one hundred dollars to the first merchant who can produce a washer at any price up to \$10.00 that will do any better work than the McCrossan Rockers. 10 shirt size, \$5.00. 13 shirt size, \$6.00. I will accept orders from farmers when your merchants do not sell my machines. McCrossan Peerless is only \$3.50. The Dowly make cleans about 8 shirts at a time. Strong and easy to work. Solid rubber roll wringers \$3.50.

T. McCROSSAN,
Factory: 866 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man



Knowledge Seeking in Agriculture Essential to Ensure Success.

By W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent for Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

It appears to me that if the farmer is deficient in any part of his work, that part is in connection with the details of his daily labors. The small items which apparently are not worth noticing, but which probably mean success or failure to any one, according as he attends to or neglects them.

In visiting the Industrial School at Regina the writer was astonished at observing the keen interest manifested in the different branches of the work, including minor labors, by the Indian and half-breed boys and girls. This race is generally credited—and no doubt with considerable truth in it—with being shiftless and indolent, with a deficiency or total absence of ambition. But there are exceptions to all rules, and it seems to me that this is a good example of it. While I noticed some who seemed more disposed to pass their time in idleness, others were earnestly endeavoring to become master of their work and studies. Not even by the approach of a stranger to examine their work did they exhibit any inclination to deviate from their labors. The system of teaching in all the branches is good. Not only are they taught from a practical standpoint, but they are also taught to be close observers and to enquire into and study the whys and wherefores of the work, no matter what it may be. This is considered very essential in order to impress vividly on their minds the work they do and as a result they become intelligent students and laborers, exhibiting great zeal in their respective occupations.

I am of the opinion that many farmers could profit considerably by observing the small things in their work the same as those boys and girls are taught to do, and who apparently—although themselves ignorant of the fact—are gaining knowledge which in the future may bring them success in their work. They are also taking advantage of the useful privileges, held out to them by their teachers, that will enable them to subdue difficulties later in life.

Were statistics available showing the cause of failures in the country, I think I would be justified in saying that 75 per cent. of them could be attributed to lack of ambition in the work, the result of this being a deficiency of knowledge combined with mismanagement. Yet in the midst of failure some continue to go on groping in the dark and fail to see their error. The principle to be applied from the foregoing is that success largely depends on a combination of theory with practice. This is found to be so in all professions, and the agriculturist is no exception. In too many cases farming is adopted by people who have never studied it, thinking possibly it required none. This idea, however, is soon abandoned with increased experience, and an intelligent farmer soon comprehends the vastness of his undertaking and the earnest study connected therewith, provided he intends making the best of it.

In the work of making our farms a success we are being assisted by some of the best scientists of the age, who are devoting their time to the study of the cultivation of the soil, so that we may obtain the best returns; also to the amount of food required by different plants and how best to make provision for this food. The result of their research is no secret, as it is all published in various ways, and circulated without any cost to the farmer what-

ever. This being the case, can any farmer manufacture sufficient reasonable excuses to account for his lack of knowledge of agriculture in general. Information along all lines of work on the farm, such as dairying, poultry and stock raising, may be had at little cost, and from men of good authority. Besides this, the government extends reasonable assistance in various ways, experimental farms are established in suitable parts of the Dominion, and reliable men placed in charge of them. Here difficult problems are dealt with and assistance is extended to any and every one willingly. Institute meetings are held at certain times in the year, and most of the work in connection with the farm is touched on. Reliable judges are appointed to attend the annual fairs of the agricultural societies in the fall to judge stock, etc., and valuable information may be had from this source.

There are numerous ways knowledge can be gathered, providing a person is willing to take it from any source. One other way I wish to mention before concluding, and that is an exchange of ideas on all work and the discussion of the difficulties met with from time to time. There seems to be a streak of jealousy existing among farmers which is hard to overcome. They apparently watch the movements of each other, with occasionally no higher aim in view than for unjust criticism. This tends to enslave instead of enlighten any one who makes a mistake. Now, in exchange for this, why not adopt the plan of trying to assist each other by intelligent and gentlemanly discussion. It will without doubt be educative to some one, besides the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing some good to humanity and endeavoring to impart helpful knowledge to some one who may be in need of it. Is not this a much nobler way of working than to stand idly by, see a man fall, and then tramp on him? Exchanging ideas is one of the best ways of gaining knowledge, and, may I add, the success of the farmer largely depends on the individual responsibility and co-operation of all concerned, for it is equally the duty of every citizen to contribute his quota of industrial or intellectual knowledge for the benefit and maintenance of the community.

Leading physicians, on being confronted with a difficult operation, usually hold a consultation and jointly try to ascertain as clear a conception as possible of the case before them, then decide on some definite course to pursue. Could not farmers profit by following this course as far as practicable? It is true some do, and have gained thereby, but to many it is yet unknown.

The times are constantly changing as the country advances, and in order to keep up with the advances made it requires reading and thought. The old saying, "Better out of the world than out of the fashion," might be applied in this instance with considerable truth.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Official Report of State Authorities.

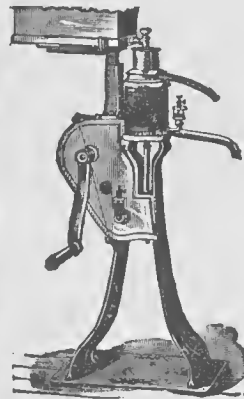
University of Wisconsin—630 lbs per hour; test skim milk... 01
Conn. Agr. College—927 lbs per hour; test skim milk... 02
Ohio State University—"Doing good work" test skim milk, 02
Univ. of Tenn.—"Very satisfactory" test skim milk... trace
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it," test skim milk... 01
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—692 lbs per hour; test skim milk... 02
Kansas State Agr. College—660 lbs per hour; test skim milk... 03
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."
Tuskegee, Ala. Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."
SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
Chicago, Ills. West Chester, Pa.



W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
General Agent.

Both Theory and Practice

Prove the Superiority of the U. S. Cream Separator



In Theory, its one piece frame, enclosed gears running in oil, few parts, three-separators-in-one bowl, and superior construction in general make it the

Cleanest skimming, most substantial, safest, easiest operated, and most durable Separator made.

In Practice, it is daily proving the correctness of our theory, as testified to by pleased users everywhere. If interested, write for catalogues containing hundreds of letters to this effect.

Made in all sizes for either the Dairy or the Creamery.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Agent for Man. and N.W.T.

In conclusion, let me add that there is no time like the present to improve ourselves and to seek information. If it has been neglected in the past, profit by this experience to be more energetic and industrious; endeavor to have those younger than yourself avoid the errors you have made. Good books, dealing on your work, and an agricultural paper, where the opinions of good authorities are given, will be found to be educating and profitable.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all Leading Dealers.
Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

"Eureka" FLY KILLER!

SURE DEATH to Texas horn flies, lice on stock and lice on poultry. Protect your stock from flies by using Eureka, and extra flow of milk will pay for your small outlay many times over. We refer you to

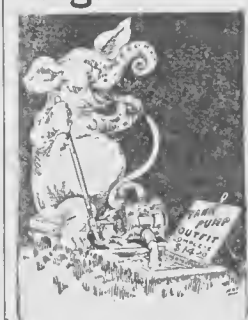
Exp. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.
Exp. Farm, Orono, Maine, U.S.A.
Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Fredericton, N.B.

Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all.
We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they can make money handling it.

WRITE FOR
Prices, Terms, Circulars,
TO
ROSS & ROSS, Winnipeg
General Northwest Agents.

Manufactured by
THE J. H. AMES CO.
BOWDOINHAM - MAINE, U.S.A.
When writing, mention The Farmer.

Bargains for Threshermen



Every thresher and every owner of an engine should have our large catalogue, which gives net prices on all kinds of engineers' supplies. Here are some sample prices: Grate bars, all kinds, 3c. per lb.; 3-inch 4-tone chime whistle, \$6; complete set of rasps for Monitor Jr. clover huller, \$15; best 2-inch wire-lined suction hose, 33c. per foot; 120 feet 6-inch 4-ply Veteran canvas drive belt, \$23.04. Send for our catalogue and for special offer to customers in Manitoba and Northwest.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
160 Ouellette Ave., WINDSOR, Ont.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Manitoba Butter in British Columbia.

Reports from British Columbia sources show that Manitoba butter is coming in to that market in better shape than in previous years. The quality is good, and most of the boxes are wrapped in burlap. The demand at present seems to be for 14-lb. boxes. Another noticeable feature of the season's trade so far is the smaller quantity of outside butter coming in. This is accounted for by the fact that British Columbia is beginning to supply her markets with choice butter of her own make. It is well for Manitoba buttermakers to understand this and that we need not look for the high prices we have been accustomed to from B. C. points. This means that we must look elsewhere for a market for our dairy goods. The only market we can turn to with satisfaction is the English one. In the end this will have a very beneficial effect on the quality of our output in stimulating the production of a superior article, for only choice goods will bring the highest price when put on the open market of the world.

The buttermaking competition at this year's Winnipeg Industrial is attracting a good deal of attention and everything is being done to make it successful. An addition has been made to the east side of the dairy building to provide room for the test; the working floor is along one side and affords room for six competitors to work at once, while the other side has raised seats so that spectators may see all that is going on. Cream, ripened ready for churning, will be supplied to all competitors alike, also everything needful to work with.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue, report that owing to the rapid expansion of their business, they have been compelled to arrange for a four-story addition, 60x40 feet, for which tenders are now being asked. This addition will make their factory the largest of its kind in Canada. They are already several months behind with their orders and without the proposed addition would never be able to overtake them.

It is always a pleasure to us to draw the attention of our readers to a good thing, when we know it to be such. We are, therefore, glad to be able to refer friends of The Nor-West Farmer to the advertisements of the F. O. Maber Co., which appear in this issue. This enterprising house cater exclusively to the mail order trade, and we have every reason to believe that the announcements they make can be depended upon in every particular. We should be glad if readers, when writing, would mention The Nor-West Farmer.

If women were more educated in the sanitation of a household they would pay far more attention than they do now to the washing of dishes, the care of their sink, and the cleanliness of their dish cloths and dish towels.



Winnipeg, July 22nd, 1901.

The improved business condition reported last issue continues to gain ground and at the present time everyone is preparing for a heavy trade in all lines this fall. Hardware, lumber and groceries are moving freely and a large volume of business is being done. Implement dealers report a very large trade and all the wholesale warehouses in Winnipeg are as busy as they can be shipping goods. Real estate agents are doing a big business and as a rule the purchasers are of a superior class. Money continues scarce. Farm loans are going through at about 8 per cent. One noticeable feature of the provision trade is the remarkably high and firm state of the market for cured meats and mess pork, being the highest known in many years. This is due, no doubt, partly to the high price of pork and also to the greatly increased immigration, as a great deal of cured meat is used by the new settlers.

Wheat.

The last fortnight has been a very shift one in regard to wheat prices and about ten days ago the report of immense crops in Kansas, Manitoba and elsewhere was worked by the bear element so as to pull down prices to the lowest point for three years. But the intense heat that has prevailed all over this continent and most parts of Europe has had a considerable influence the other way. The bulk of the American fall wheat crop has been pretty well harvested and there is still a capital promise for all the spring wheat regions but Germany, France, large portions of Russia, and some of the smaller countries, have suffered severely from the drouth and the prospect of extra European demand has quickened prices and stimulated speculation. A fortnight ago we quoted Chicago 65c. for July and 65c. for September. This morning it opened at 69c., went up to 70c., and then sagged a little. December was 72c. Duluth is 68c.

On the local market next to nothing is doing, the Ontario millers having gone quite off the market, or nearly so. One sale for eastern use of 5,000 bushels is reported. At the beginning of last week 67c. was the best going for 1 hard, Fort William. The figure is now about 68c., in store, 2 hard 68c., 3 hard 61c. Farmers have little to offer at country points and only sell at present prices when pressed for cash.

Corn.

Owing to the intense heat corn has been seriously affected and the price went up 5c. within the week. The great bulk of the corn crop has been affected and every day's reports show a greater certainty of diminished yield due to excessive heat. This morning's market at Chicago opened at 57c., jumped to 59c., and then sagged a little. This shows the excitement that prevails on the corn market.

Oats.

Manitoba oats are cleaned up. Ontario sell at 47c. and 48c. on track.

Barley.

Nothing to sell.

Flour.

The market is steady, with highest grades selling at \$2. The rest in proportion.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$11.50, shorts, \$13.50, corn chop \$23, pure oat chop, when procurable, is \$30 per ton.

Cattle.

Choice butchers' cattle are scarce, though the price is nominally 3c. to 3½c., yet but few bring the latter figure. Any cattle that were at all forward in condition were sold when prices were high recently and it is only those coming in that are offered now. This will, of course, improve each week and prices will likely recede a little. Dressed beef is worth from 6c. to 6½c. at Winnipeg. Veal 8c. a pound.

Sheep.

The supply of live sheep is not large, yet sufficient to meet demands. They are worth 4½c. to 5c. a pound. Dressed mutton is worth 8c. Spring lambs 6c. a pound live weight.

Hogs.

The market continues firm at 6c. a pound for choice live hogs off the cars in Winnipeg. Inferior grades and heavy hogs run from 5c. up. Dressed pork brings 8c. to 8½c. a pound.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—At the beginning of the season dealers felt at a loss to know just where they were. The make of dairy butter had been so large all winter and the season opened out so promising for a heavy make that they felt like going slow until they knew what the make was likely to be. Now that this is better known and also that shipments can be made to Montreal, the market is likely to continue steady, being varied only by market conditions which will cause a general variation. One thing noticeable in this season's trade is the increasing difficulty of getting

rid of creamery butter in small packages. This size packages are wanted in B. C., but are not what is wanted in the British markets. Some lots have been sold at a slightly lower figure on this account.

We quote creamery f.o.b. factories at 15½c. a pound, with a few sales at 16c. In spite of the very wet season, there are no complaints about mould. This speaks well for the increased care that is being given to the cold storage chambers.

Dairy.—The make is tremendous. The hot weather has affected the supply somewhat, but the make has been very large, and the bulk of it is going into cold storage, some of it in Montreal. We quote 10c. to 11c. for round lots of the best grade, delivered in Winnipeg. As low as 8c. is being paid at country points.

Cheese.—Last week the Mennonites, hearing that a certain firm wanted to buy July cheese for storage, brought in about 50,000 lbs. Most of this was teamed in, in the sun, without shelter, and the fat was running out of the cheese on their arrival in the city. One man, more thoughtful and careful, brought his cheese in during the night and got ¼c. a pound more for his thoughtfulness. We quote 7½c. a pound at the factories.

Eggs.

The supply is a little scarce and the market firm at 11c. per dozen in case lots delivered in the city.

Hides and Wool.

There has been a little fluctuation in prices and the market has advanced. We quote 5½c. to 6c. for No. 1 hides and proportionate values for other qualities.

Wool remains dull at 7½c. to 7¾c. Some sales are being made of Manitoba wool, but Territorial growers are holding for about 13c., when a little more than 8c. is the very best offered them.

Farmers SHIP YOUR Grain

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

We want your shipments of

BUTTER

Will pay you full market value, and are spot cash buyers.

PARSONS & ROGERS,

Formerly Parsons & Arundell,

162 McDermot St. E., Winnipeg, Man.



ROUND TRIP Excursion Rates

TO POINTS
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

THROUGH CALIFORNIA TOURIST CAR
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SUMMER RESORTS Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Good fishing, boating, bathing, hotels, etc. Round trip tickets \$10.00, good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days \$10.80.

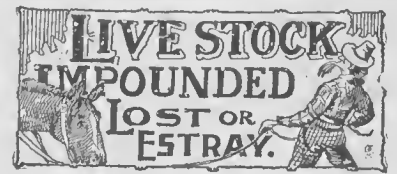
OCEAN TICKETS TO ALL POINTS

Trains arrive and depart from Canadian Northern depot as follows:—

Leaves Winnipeg daily... ..1.45 p.m.
Arrives Winnipeg daily... ..1.30 p.m.

For further information enquire of any Canadian Northern ticket agent or write

CHAS. S. FEE, C.P. & T.A., St. Paul.
H. SWINFORD, G.A., Winnipeg.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray compiled since July 5th issue:—

Brandon Hills, Man.—One pony mare, color bay, white on right front foot and both hind feet, star on forehead, branded S on right shoulder, age about eight years; also one bay horse colt, one year old, star on forehead. Walter Gerry.

Grunthal, Man.—Four horses, one mare, color brown, about eight years old, halter on; mare, color grey, halter on, left hind leg swollen, about eight years old; one horse, color brown, about nine years old; one mare, color almost black, white stripe on face, six years old, with a brown foal. Three of them are branded, the brown mare with a cross within a circle, the grey mare with J. M., the mare with foal with the figure 5. J. P. Friesen.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One white pony gelding, about four years old, no brand. E. T. Griffiths, 36, 16, 27.

Oak Lake, Man.—One bay mare, 16 hands high, with halter on. J. W. Thomas.

Rosenort, Man.—One sorrel pony horse, age about four years, small white star on forehead, knuckled on both hind legs, off hind foot turns in, tail out short. H. J. McTavish, 18, 6, 1e.

Lost.

Glenella, Man.—One small bay broucho mare, branded K on left shoulder. Reward. Geo. McKibbin.

Methven, Man.—About June 23rd, one red and white heifer, two years old. C. R. Banting.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One dark brown (almost black) mare, hollow hack, branded PB on left hip, \$5 reward. Geo. Service, E. Simpson & Co.'s mill.

Estray.

Avonhurst, Assa.—One mare, bay, branded G left shoulder, T left thigh; one mare, grey, branded G left shoulder, I—left thigh; one mare, iron grey, branded R I—right shoulder. E. S. Kent, 2, 20, 16w2.

Douglas, Man.—One roan yearling mare, Wm. Chipperfield, 32, 10, 17.

Ellishoro, Assa.—One bay yearling filly, white star on forehead. S. Acton.

Grenfell, Assa.—One light brown roadster mare, three years old, very lame on front foot. Came in beginning of May. W. J. Copland.

Of all teachings, that which presents a far-distant God is the nearest to absurdity. Either there is none, or he is nearer to every one of us than our nearest consciousness of self.—George Macdonald.

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School Supplies

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VINCENT & MACPHERSON,
Brandon, Man.

A Reward of \$50

Is hereby offered for the recovery of nine head of two-year-old Steers and Heifers (or \$5 per head). Branded A on left ribs.

†H

E. B. HILL, Carstairs, Alta.



\$50 Reward

Thoroughbred Sorrel Filly, branded on left shoulder as shown in cut, now four years of age, one or both hind feet white; supposed to be stolen from High River, Alta., about March, 1899, and may now be anywhere in Manitoba or Territories. Reward of \$50 will be given for her recovery. Samuel Heslip, High River, Alta.

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H. H. BECK.

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The Hon. H. J. MACDONALD.

Reliable Energetic Agents Wanted.



Houdans in Manitoba.

By C. H. Wise, Winnipeg, Man.

This most popular of the French breeds of poultry is comparatively new in Manitoba, for, although there are men here who claim to have kept them some ten or more years ago, it is only within the last five years that they have been bred to any extent and brought more to the front as a good all-round fowl. But they are not yet by any means a much sought for breed, the general impression being that they must be tender and hard to raise. I suppose this is because they wear a crest, and also are a very handsome fowl, for I notice that most people have an idea that if a breed is handsome to look at they are of no use and must be classed as useless for any practical purpose. Never was a greater mistake made than in the case of the Houdan, for this is eminently a first-class general purpose fowl, and from my experience well suited to the climate of Manitoba.

I have always found them to be hardy, easy to raise and remarkably

they see a few fanciers sticking to the breed and improving them every year, and then when they see the flocks of these fanciers and mark the fine blocky shape and deep breast of the birds, and see how healthy and vigorous they appear, they are almost convinced of the good qualities of this grand breed. Then it is only necessary to show these men some of the large white eggs produced by the Houdans to settle it, and they either place an order for eggs or else for a cockerel to improve their common stock.

It has been proved that while in a pure state they are the equal of any of the so-called general-purpose breeds. They are also, from my own experience, pre-eminently the fowl for crossing purposes, for the male Houdan possesses in a marked degree the faculty of impressing his own characteristics on his progeny. There are men here in Manitoba to-day who have Houdan males running with common hens, and also with pure breeds, one man crossing the Houdan male with Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. He says he had some Houdan-Rock cross hens a few years ago which were the greatest layers he ever had and were also very meaty birds, weighing 8 to 10 lbs. each. I myself last year had a pullet, Houdan-Brahma cross, which was a splendid layer of very large brown eggs and weighed 10 lbs. All Houdan crosses possess great stamina and are grand layers. As for the pure Houdan, they are the equal if not the superior of any breed known to-day as layers and are larger and more meaty than any of the non-sitting varieties of poultry. They are absolutely non-sitters for in the six or seven years I have kept them I never had one get broody, but they continue laying right through the season, only taking resting spells of a few days now and then.

To conclude, I make no mistake when I strongly recommend the Houdan to everyone, fancier or farmer, for their many great merits, being firmly convinced that they will give satisfaction in every way.

F. W. Scarth, of Virden, has been a breeder of Light Brahmas for a number of years, and has now made a start in Buff Orpingtons. He has unlimited faith in this variety and will breed it alone another year. He promises to go extensively into this variety.

One of The Farmer's staff recently had a look at G. H. Grundy's poultry. This spring he bred from four pens of Rocks and one of Silver-laced Wyandottes and a few Black and Red Game Bantams. Mr. Grundy uses two incubators and also two brooders of his own make. He has a nice lot of chicks, and while they are still very young they show promise of extra good marking.

J. F. C. Menlove, Virden, was also called on. He is a breeder of Pekin ducks and has been breeding from seven ducks and two drakes; one of the latter was first at Brandon last winter and at that time, only seven months old, weighed 9½ lbs. Mr. Menlove has only a few ducklings on hand, but his incubator would bring off another hatch a day or two after our visit. We were assured that some of these ducks had laid continuously since the 20th of February to date. Mr. Menlove intends adding Black Orpingtons to his flock, for next year.

Prune thou thy words; the thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense within thy soul,
And change to purpose strong.

—Cardinal Newman.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yards.

Home of Thoroughbred Poultry.

M. BRONZE TURKEYS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES and PEKIN DUCKS,
also 10 Varieties of Pigeons.

Our show record is as good as the best. A fine lot of breeders for sale, bred for size, beauty and eggs. Scores from 91 to 95 points. We have also a fine lot of young stock that will please anyone. We think it will pay you to ask for prices. See my exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair.

Correspondence promptly attended to.

J. WILDING,
Manager,
WINNIPEG.



BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens) LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)

Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.

REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.



Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
Rank n's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Mar.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

Cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques.

A grand lot of breeders of the above varieties for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

The above stock has a prize record unequalled.

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Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

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Toulouse, Emhden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javes, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94½ points) B. Minorcas, B. B. R. and S. D. Game Bantams.

Geese Eggs, 85c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 18, \$3 for 26.

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CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

Along the path of a useful life
Will heart's ease ever bloom;
The busy mind has no time to think
Of sorrow, or care, or gloom;
And anxious thoughts may be swept away
As we busily wield a broom.

—Louisa M. Alcott.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. J. A. KING, Proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We cannot supply the demand this week for hatching eggs from our B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and last but not least, our B. Rocks. We have to hold back our own incubators so as to catch up with the orders. Our incubators are hatching good strong chicks from our eggs. Will be pleased to show any readers of the N. W. F. or others through our yards at any time and also to fill their orders. For Catalogues and prices write J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BRD. ROCKS

for delivery in September. Order at once.
Orpington Cockerels from \$1.50 each. Trios \$4.50
White Leghorn and Barred Rock Cockerels from \$1 each. Trios from \$3.

W. A. Pettit,
The Acme Poultry Yards, Corydon Av. Winnipeg

90 Varieties Choice Poultry Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares, all combined in Colored Description 60 Page Book and mailed for 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

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We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the male birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

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G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.

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B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams
EGGS from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Only five days old. Will bring you fancy prices. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR,
Commission Agent - 1238 Main st., Winnipeg.

A peculiar religious sect, small in numbers, but thrifty, lives in eastern North Carolina, and the leading doctrine they practice is neglect of external appearances and all care to inward cleanliness. They bathe daily from head to foot and put on clean underwear; their houses are ill-kept without, but as neat as a pin inside; their barns the same, and their little church, which looks like an old cornucop on the outside, is really beautiful within. They have given themselves no name, but their motto is "Look Within," and they are locally known as "Insiders."



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Damages to Crop.

Subscriber, Umatilla, Man.: "A and B are living in a district where there is a fence law. A does not fence his crop, and B's cattle destroy it. Can A get damages?"

Answer.—Yes.

Agreement of Sale.

Subscriber, Montrose, Man.: "I bought a quarter section of school land at the regular sale at so much an acre. Will I have to pay for 160 acres, it being three or four acres short?"

Answer.—It would depend pretty much upon the exact wording of the agreement, about which we cannot venture an opinion.

Claim for Wages.

Subscriber, Chilliwick, B.C.: "I was working for a farmer at Atwell, Man., last winter, and when I left he promised to forward my wages up here. He has not done so, neither will he answer my letters. If I put the matter into the hands of a Winnipeg or Stonewall lawyer, could the lawyer manage the case and secure my money without my appearance? I may mention that the farmer has no defence and there was no dispute over the matter. The wages amount to \$20. 2. Would a lawyer or solicitor be likely to take up the case on spec? That is, to receive no payment until the case was over, when I suppose he would collect it from the defendant if he lost. 3. If not, what would the lawyer's charges amount to? Could you give me the name and address of a lawyer in Winnipeg or Stonewall?"

Answer.—1. Yes, if the farmer puts in no defence.

2. No solicitor of any respectability would take any case on "spec."

3. Probably \$10.00, but the greater part might be collected from the farmer, if successful. The amount of the costs is regulated to some extent by the distance the farmer lives from the place where the court is held. If there is no defence they would necessarily be much lighter. We do not care to recommend any particular solicitor for obvious reasons, but if you desire we might place it in the hands of one who acts for us in such cases.

Executors.

Subscriber, Glensmith, Man.: "1. Do executors of a will have to give bonds? 2. Do executors have to give a yearly statement to heirs without being asked for it when the property is leased for a term of years? 3. When property is rented at a cash rent, does the money have to be divided among the heirs yearly, or is it kept in trust until property is sold? 4. Can heirs get copy of a will? If they can, where will they apply to get it and what will the cost be?"

Answer.—1. No, not as a general rule. 2. Executors must give account of their executorship whenever required by law so to do. In practice, they do not give statements without being asked for them, or until the winding up of the estate.

3. No, unless the sum amounts to something considerable. It would depend to a great extent upon the terms of the will.

4. Yes, by writing to the surrogate court, where the will was proved, or by applying to the executors, who can have a copy made. The cost of a court copy depends upon the length of the will.

Hiring for the Year.

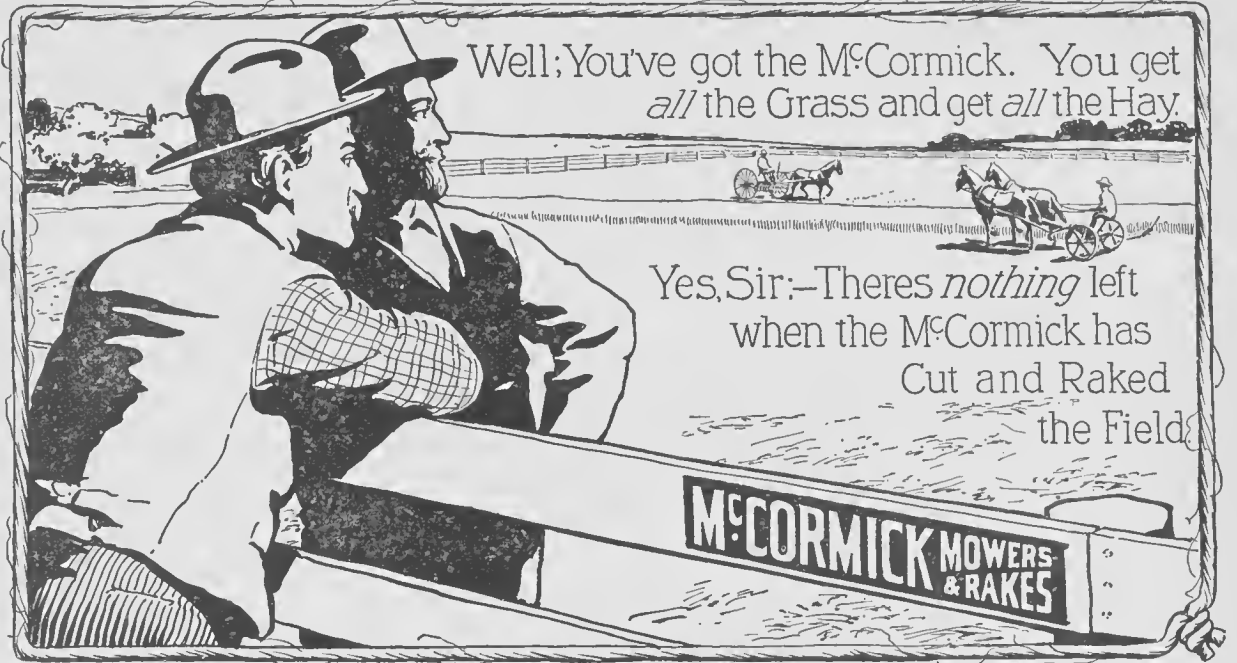
Herdsman, Rapid City, Man.: "1. Should a man, hiring for a year on a farm, want to leave before the 12 months are up, what notice is he bound to give? 2. Should he leave his situation without notice, and forfeit his wages earned, could the farmer claim damages?"

Answer.—1. No notice is required when the hiring is for a certain definite period.

2. The servant is liable to a penalty under the Masters' and Servants' Act if he leaves before his period of service is complete.

Partnership.

Subscriber, Ontario: "A and B started farming with equal capital and agreed to go shares. A afterwards put more money



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "PRIDE OF THE NEW CENTURY."

W. A. CAVANAUGH, GENERAL AGENT,
Winnipeg, Man.

W. J. CUMMINGS, GENERAL AGENT,
Regina, N.W.T.

Into the concern without making any arrangement with B about the same, which would make A's share about two-thirds and B's one-third. Can A claim two-thirds of the stock, etc., which has considerably increased in value, or only the extra amount he invested after making the agreement (which was only verbal), or must he take only equal shares? Can B buy or sell without the consent of A and compel A to accept sale or purchase? Can B compel A to have the whole concern put up by public auction to divide it up, or can A take all he has paid for and B do the same? Both have been running the farm as partners and have dealt as such, but have each kept accounts of their own."

Answer.—1. A has only a claim against the assets of the farm for the extra amount put in, pretty much like that of an ordinary creditor.

2. Unless A and B work in harmony with respect to buying and selling, the partnership had better be dissolved.

3. It would be better to mutually agree to have an auction sale and close out the partnership at once.

Promissory Note.

T. S. H., Minota, Man.: "In 1897 A and B gave a joint note to C for \$100, with interest at 10 per cent. Since then nothing has been paid on note, and A and B cannot meet note and have not the requisite amount of chattels to fulfil exemption law. What can C do, when neither A nor B have anything to pay with?"

Answer.—C can merely sue and recover by judgment and execution, if A and B have anything over and above their exemption.

School Assessment, Etc.

Enquirer, Turtle River, Man.: "1. Can cattle or stock of any kind be taxed for a school? 2. Can nuns teach a public school whether they hold a government certificate or not? 3. Can a school draw a government grant that has no official stamp? 4. Are nuns allowed to wear their peculiar costume while teaching a public school? 5. A sells B a team of horses for \$250 and B gives A two cows valued at \$20 and is to pay A the remaining \$230 in cash as soon as he can, but A does not take a note of any kind. The horses do not turn out as good as A says they are, and inside of two months one dies and the other is no use for work. B takes the best of care of the team. B trades off the remaining horse. What can A do to B, as B is not worth anything?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Must have authority from the Department of Education.

3. We cannot see that the non-possession of an official stamp (seal) is any bar to the school district drawing the government grant.

4. The apparel of a teacher should be of such a nature as not to offend the reasonable requirements of the trustees, subject, in case of disputes and complaints, to the decision of the Department of Education.

5. We are afraid A has no other remedy except by suit at law.

Setting Out Poisons.

Newcomer, Cardston, Alta.: "I would be pleased to know the legal regulations in regard to setting out poisons in the North-

west Territories, as sometimes I wish to place out poisons for gophers or wolves. Is the person so exposing poison liable under all circumstances for any accidental loss of property occasioned thereby, or, if not, under what conditions is he exempt?"

Answer.—We are not aware that there are any statutory regulations with regard to this, but at common law you run a great risk of being rendered liable in damages at the hands of the owners of any domestic animals destroyed through taking the poison. The greatest precautions must be taken when setting out poisons.

Fence and Pound.

Subscriber, Swan River, Man.: "1. The Provincial Legislature of Manitoba having passed a herd law, can a municipality make and enforce a fence law, thereby doing away with the herd law? 2. If so, by what legal means may I prevent other people's cattle from wandering over and destroying my property? 3. Can I build a pound on my farm and impound cattle, hold them and collect for cost of keep, or can I punish for trespass and collect for damage done?"

Answer.—1. A municipality is in no way restricted in carrying out the provision for passing a by-law respecting the regulation of lawful fences.

2. By action at law for trespass.

3. Pounds are regulated by municipal by-laws.

Careful with Your Watch.

No wonder a possessor of a good watch is careful into whose hands he leaves it for repair when it fails to do its work. Many a good watch is left in bad hands, and is spoiled by incompetent or careless repairing. Does your watch need attention? Don't run the risk of having it spoiled. We do thorough, guaranteed watch repairing. Send a postcard for a mailing box. On receipt of watch we will examine and write you cost of repairs.

D. A. REESOR,

"The Jeweler," Brandon, Man.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Official Watch Insp. for C.P.R. & N.P.

Hackney Geldings.

Two carloads of Geldings and Fillies with two crosses of Hackney blood; 4 and 5 years old; 15 to 16 hands; bays, browns and chestnuts. No visible brand. Apply—

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Rawlinson Bros.

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THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST.

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The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

608. McDermott Ave. & Arthur Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance.—To Great Britain, \$1.50.

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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1091? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1901.



OUR PREMIUM, "THINGS WORTH KNOWING."

The third edition of our premium book, "Things Worth Knowing," has just been issued, and a copy mailed to every paid subscriber on our list. Should any not have reached those entitled to receive them, kindly drop us a card.

—The number of resident farmers in Manitoba is placed at 34,261, according to the latest municipal returns. The same returns show the population to be 204,864, exclusive of Indians, a large number of Galicians, and of the Swan River and Dauphin districts. If these were added, the population would be nearly 250,000. The live stock statistics show the following numbers: 111,610 horses, 223,378 cattle, 31,016 sheep, and 72,540 hogs.

LIVE STOCK REGISTRATION.

There can be no doubt that the permanent success of agriculture in the west depends largely upon live stock husbandry. It is also readily conceded that pure bred stock constitutes the basis of live stock husbandry and that there can be no improvement or progress without it. It would, therefore, seem to be of much importance that the breeding of pure bred stock at home should be encouraged to the greatest possible extent and that the registration of this stock should be carried out with a due appreciation of its importance and surrounded with all the safeguards that human ingenuity can invent. If we look forward to entering into competition with breeders across the line, in their own markets, it is furthermore important that the standing of our records should be absolutely above reproach.

The experience of the recent Ayrshire record muddle, which finally drove breeders into a much-needed amalgamation of herd books, is still fresh in the minds of many. Our Ayrshire records are now recognized by the American breeders and herd book, which had previously refused to accept Canadian pedigrees without substantiation of the entries; the result is the opening up of an excellent market and a large saving to our breeders. The unnecessary duplication of herd, flock or stud books is a most unfortunate state of affairs, particularly when the volume of entries is not at present large enough to warrant more than one book for each breed of live stock in Canada and is not likely to be for a great many years. Foreign countries and, for that matter, the public at home, have no confidence in "one-

sion of this liberal policy. In fact, a great many good and sufficient reasons can be adduced why the present system is an unwise one and why a complete change is required at an early date.

The Farmer had occasion, in a previous issue, to comment on an Act passed at a recent session of the Federal Parliament, dealing with the registration of live stock. The Act in question provides the machinery for keeping these records in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, but it is only of a permissive nature. As the law, both Provincial and Dominion, stands at present, any individual or association can start and maintain a stud, herd or flock book and charge a fee for registration. This is not at all as it should be. If the ideal we are aiming at is to have only one record for each breed in Canada, no justification can be offered for vesting the control of these records in any Provincial Government, much less in any irresponsible individual. The Province of Ontario, apparently, has no more right to assume charge of a service, as distinctly Dominion in its scope as this, than have the governments of Manitoba or the Territories.

The matter has quite properly been the subject of Dominion legislation, and The Farmer sincerely hopes that the time is not far distant when the bewildering multitude of independent records will be consolidated under one authority, all bogus stud books prohibited and confiscated and Canadian herd, flock and stud books placed on such a basis as will compel foreign nations to recognize them. The cost to breeders of registration and books would only be one-half of what it is now, and the various breed associations could still continue their valuable development and improvement work.

Are You a

FARMER or STOCK-RAISER?

If so, you cannot afford to be without **THE NOR-WEST FARMER.**

Just think of it! Nearly 1,000 pages the size of this one during the year for \$1. Four new subscribers will entitle you to The Farmer for a year free. Address—

P.O. Box 1310.

THE NOR-WEST FARMER,

Winnipeg, Man.

THE THRESHERMEN AND THEIR DELIVERERS.

Two gentlemen from the other side of the line are at present doing missionary work in this province and the Territories to the west. One of these is G. O. Webster, Supreme Deputy of the American Threshers' National Protective Association. The second man, who acts as lieutenant to the S. D. A. T. N. P. A., is canvassing agent for a trade paper published at Chicago. Why these two visitors are here let us try as shortly as possible to explain.

Last year was one of scanty yields, which left a good many hard-working farmers in very straitened circumstances. It was also in more ways than one a very hard year on threshermen. With high-priced equipments on their hands there was little more than half their ordinary grist of work, and in the case of oats especially rust did so much damage that the out-turn from a hard day's work barely paid the men's wages; sometimes did a good bit less. There was no surplus to cover interest and depreciation, and the total threshers' earnings of the season left a bad balance on the wrong side of the ledger. One thing freely complained of was that neighboring threshers, for the sake of getting a job, cut prices and also cut into each others districts to get work.

This mean record for the past year has naturally led a few of the threshers to look out for the means of putting their business during the coming season on a more profitable basis. There is a very big crop to be handled and of a kind not likely to put much money in the thresher's pockets. Not one field

in a dozen will bear a crop of the kind that threshermen like to handle. The straw is coarse and rank and will be more difficult to handle cleverly than a clean-grown crop. If rust supervenes matters will be worse for a scanty out-turn of grain, as this is the sure result from rusted grain. It is equally plain that with so much stuff to handle, men will be very scarce and dear, and it will take extra working expense all round. Some land will be too soft to carry heavy machinery.

With all these obstacles looming up ahead, the threshers naturally want to avoid some of their last year's troubles. There is little to fear this year from competition. All of them will have all the work they care to handle. And all things considered it is manifest that farmers who want to get threshed in good time will be glad to pay the full value for the work they want done. Some threshers apparently could not see how in this, the most natural way in the world, they would be able to get full and fair value for their services, and are said to have invited the two missionaries from the States, who are now busy organizing to secure what we are pretty well sure could have been achieved without their help. When a playwright is deficient in original resource, he usually introduces what is called a "Deus ex machina," a miraculous agent who comes down from heaven in a rig built for that line of business. That is precisely what some of our threshermen seem to have been doing this last month. Heaven-born deliverers don't come cheap, and every thresher who wants the help of this newest protective machine must pay \$17.50 to start with. Nobody will ever dream that prices could have risen and undue competition would have been avoided by the force of the law of supply and demand, and the two great deliverers from the south will, of course, get all the honor and a liberal share of the contents of the grab-bag. There are about 2,000 threshers in this country. Half that number pay-

Sewing as a business is an exacting and exhausting occupation. Long hours, fine work, poor light, unhealthy atmosphere—these are only some of the things which fret the nerves and hurt the general health. Often there is a diseased condition of the womanly organism which causes backache or headache and the working of the sewing machine under such conditions is akin to torture.

Thousands of women who work have written grateful letters to Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose "Favorite Prescription" has cured their womanly ills and established their general health. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy and offensive drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free, and so avoid the indelicate questionings, offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments deemed necessary by some physicians. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for female weakness," writes Mrs. Susanah Permenter, of Pauls Store, Shelby Co., Texas. I was troubled with hearing-down pains in my back and hips for six years, and wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. I tried his 'Favorite Prescription' and six bottles cured me. I feel like a new person and I thank Dr. Pierce for my health. Life is a burden to any one without health. I have told a great many of my friends about the great medicine I took."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



ing an initiation fee of \$17.50 gives \$17,500, a nice little sum out of which to pay the Most Noble and Grand Worthy Supreme Deputies of the American Threshermen's National Protective Association for their apostolic services to the poor defenceless threshermen of Western Canada. Missionaries from the States don't come cheap, judging from recent examples, and there may be further developments to follow.

Perhaps our local threshermen have never heard of the hospitable Arab to whom a half-frozen camel appealed for the privilege of just putting its nose inside the shelter of his tent. He felt flattered by the appeal and granted the privilege. But next morning when he awoke he was surprised to find the whole camel inside and practically master of the situation. Only give this apostle of brotherly love a firm grip and you may in a surprisingly short time find the missionary a master that may blossom out into a tyrant who shall dictate or boycott against every man—thresher, farmer or machine agent—who may venture to gainsay his sovereign will, ostensibly operated by the Grand Noble Presidents and Right Worthy Secretaries of the Lodges he is now busy organizing. The lightning-rod man, now pretty well understood, is only one member of the grand army of soothsayers who grow rich and arrogant on the credulity and cash of confiding supporters. The American Threshermen's National Protective Association is now gentle as a kid. Take care that some day it shall not have grown into a camel, whose angry bite once felt can never be forgotten.

HOT WEATHER.

We in the Northwest have had spells of very hot weather from which considerable unpleasantness has resulted. Mosquitoes have been in excess of all records made in the last twenty years, and one fatal runaway due to them took place near Winnipeg. At most points in the States the heat has been intense and deaths from heat prostration run into the thousands. At New York alone in the seven days from June 28 to July 4, inclusive, there were 797 deaths from heat prostration and a good many more narrowly escaped with their lives. In an accompanying thunderstorm two inches of rain fell in two hours. In the first ten minutes there fell two-thirds of an inch of rain. Temperatures of from 98 to 102 degrees were recorded in several leading cities, and one of the ablest historical writers of the day, Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge, fell a victim to it. In one Pennsylvania town a family of six persons were all killed by lightning under one tree, where they had taken shelter.

Co-incident with the intense heat of the early days of July severe thunder storms have visited several places in our own Northwest. One of the worst made sad havoc at Strathcona. Hailstones weighing up to 5 ounces fell and garden crops were pounded into the ground. Thousands of panes of glass were smashed, 1,100 out of 1,200 being broken in one greenhouse. Brackman and Kerr had forty pigs killed, some of them 40 lbs. weight. Fortunately the storm had a very narrow area.

North of Boissevain one man was killed and another had a severe shock from lightning. Carberry district was another storm centre, Pleasant Point having several buildings overturned and the crops a good deal smashed by wind and hail. The manager of Hugh Armstrong's store at Delta had a narrow escape, the lightning making havoc of the store in which he was sleeping. At Oakbank, T. Barnby had a still closer call, the dog lying at his feet being killed and the gable of his house blown out.

—Mr. Cox, land agent at Pincher Creek, Alta., sold 32 quarter sections in that district in one day this spring.

HAVE YOU INSURED YOUR CROP?

After the experience of last year, what would be your position if the crop in which you have now so much at stake was destroyed by hail and you were not insured? Can you afford to carry your own risk? If you can, you have the undisputed right to do so; but if you feel that you cannot afford to do that, take the wise course and **INSURE IN**

The Western Canadian HAIL INSURANCE CO.

You will then have no cause for worry during the hot dry weather which is so necessary to mature the grain. You will find the average cost per acre less than the value of a half bushel of wheat.

You are not asked to wait until fall to learn what the protection will cost. You know all about that when you insure; and payment of losses within a stated time is absolutely guaranteed by our policy, which states clearly what you are getting for your money. We carry the risk in every sense of the term, and offer you

A STRAIGHT BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Insure now and get the benefit of protection during the whole season. Do not lock the stable door after the horse is stolen

Get full particulars from our local agent, or write to

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

COL. DENT BUYING HORSES.

The Farmer has been informed that Col. Dent has agreed to buy horses at three points in Manitoba. Either Brandon or Carberry on the 9th of August, Winnipeg, August 12th, and Emerson, August 14th. Farmers having animals to sell should make arrangements to show their horses at these points.

The requirements are as follows:—

Cobs, 14.2½ to 15 hands; strong, active ponies.

Cavalry horses, 15.1 to 15.2 hands; active, short-backed saddle horses.

Artillery horses, 15.1 to 15.2½ hands; strong, blocky horses.

The age limits are usually from 6 to 8 years. It is, however, anticipated that no objection will be made to well-developed 5-year-olds and good individuals up to 10.

The colors are restricted to bay, brown, black and chestnut. Exceptionally good iron grays may be accepted, but white or light grays need not be shown.

Mares and geldings only will be bought; stallions and ridglings will be rejected.

All horses must be broken to ride, be bridled and gentle to saddle, mount and dismount.

HARVEST MEN FROM THE WEST.

A homesteader at Lacombe writes us suggesting that arrangements should be made by the C. P. R. whereby a good number of recent settlers along the Calgary & Edmonton R. R., who have no crop of their own this first year, might be brought further east to assist in harvest work for the next three months. We have interviewed the C.P.R. authorities, and it is very likely they will arrange for cheap transportation as far east as Regina and Indian Head or adjacent stations. The Doukhobor women are as capable as most of their men for harvest work, and it would be a good thing if some influential person could be got to visit those colonies and make a move in this direction. Haying has yet to come on in Northern Alberta, and without doubt a great many hands will be wanted right at home.

—The new settlers who are coming to Alberta this year are about evenly divided numerically between British, Eastern Canadians and Americans. Those coming from across the line are mostly from Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska and a few from Idaho and Iowa. A number of Mormons from Utah are settling in the Cardston district.

PREPARE THE FIRE GUARDS.

Throughout the whole of the west the unusual amount of rain that has fallen has induced a very heavy growth of grass, and in the ranching districts fears of big prairie fires in the fall are already entertained. The unusual growth of grass is sure to result in supplying an abundance of material for prairie fires. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, however. Every care, therefore, should be taken to see that all fireguards are put in good shape and kept so. Those putting up hay should see to it that the guards around their stacks afford ample protection. The same may be said about the guards around the ranch buildings. Owing to the extra growth of grass, double precautions should be observed in protecting all property as well as the winter range for stock.

CHEAP LAW.

Down Morden way two neighbors had a dispute over a horse deal. Both were good churchmen and the parson of the district was called in as president of a court of arbitration, called for the Saturday afternoon at which all the rest—men, women and children—took part. By careful investigation, the merits of the case were arrived at, a settlement made, and the court closed with prayer. An up-to-date County Court Judge could not have done it better and the costs were nil.

—The statistical year book of Canada for the year ending June 30th has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is compiled by George Johnson, the chief statistician.

—The weather in Alberta since July 5th has been much finer than it was during the earlier part of the season. The temperature has been much higher and not much rain has fallen. Hail storms of more or less severity have occurred in a few places.

—Speaking of the present condition of the crops throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., stated that his advisers show the conditions generally could not be better; in fact, he says they can very well be described as almost perfect. "Nothing short of a calamity can prevent Manitoba having the largest harvest in her history. Samples of the growing wheat already received are really very fine, in

some districts the heads measuring over five inches. I expect wheat cutting will commence in some districts in three weeks' time. These are my advices, and with favorable weather I have no doubt that these expectations will be fully realized."

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WINNIPEG.



Summer and Fall Fairs.

Portage la Prairie	July 23 to 25.
Brandon	July 23 to 26.
Carman	July 24 and 25.
Manitou	July 25 and 26.
Winnipeg	July 29 to Aug. 2.
Minnedosa	July 30.
Oak River	Aug. 6.
Neepawa	Aug. 6 to 7.
Hamiota	Aug. 7.
Qu'Appelle	Aug. 7 to 8.
Souris	Aug. 7 to 8.
Stratbcona	Aug. 7 to 8.
Lacombe	Aug. 9.
Moosomin, Assa.	Aug. 7.
Regina	Aug. 13 and 14.
Wolseley	August 15-16.
Letbridge	Sept. 6 to 7.
Pincher Creek	Sept. 9.
South Saskatchewan, at Halcro	Sept. 26.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.
London, Ont.	Sept. 13 to 21.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
Emerson	Sept. 26 and 27.
Alameda	Oct. 2.
Hartney	Oct. 2.
Swan River	Oct. 3 and 4.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.

H. Bradbrook. Brood mare, with foal at foot—1 and 2 Porter Bros. Foal of 1900—1 W. D. Brown, 2 E. Outwaite. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 Chas. Slack, 2 Wm. Outwaite. Foal of 1891—Porter Bros.

General Purpose.—Team to harness—1 F. W. Bull, 2 W. J. Newton. Brood mare, with foal at foot—1 W. D. Brown, 2 Chas. Slack. Foal of 1901—1 D. W. McLeod, 2 J. Rinderknecht.

Carriage and Roadsters.—Stallion, 3 years and over—1 Menzie Bros., 2 J. J. Kinn. Brood mare, with foal at foot—D. Garry. Best driving team—1 S. G. Cahill, 2 J. H. Lennox. Best single driver—1 T. Cahill, 2 W. Simpson, Jr. Saddle pony—1 R. Rousey, 2 Chas. Perrin. Saddle horse—1 J. J. Smith, 2 S. J. Cahill. Best lady rider—1 Miss McFarlane, 2 Mrs. Whitman. Best foal of 1901—Dan Garry.

SHEEP.

Leicester or Cotswold.—Ram, one year old—Wm. Anderson. Ram lamb, 1901—Wm. Anderson.

Grades.—All awards to A. P. Simpson.

SWINE.

Boar, one year and over—1 J. Smith, 2 F. W. Bull. Sow, one year and over—1 F. W. Bull, 2 J. Smith. Sow, six months and over—1 and 2 J. Smith. Sow and litter of pigs—1 F. W. Bull, 2 J. Smith. Under six months—1 H. Menzie, 2 W. A. Spiers. Special exhibit, a pair of imported O. I. C. pigs from Ohio, under four months—Thos. Kirkland.

The display of grains and grasses in the sheaf was good, Brome was especially fine. The exhibit of grain in the sack was light in quantity and mostly poor in quality. The showing of dairy butter was good. Ladies' and art work, as usual at almost every fair, was well patronized and made a very interesting portion of the exhibits.

Beef grades.—Cow—1 A. Card, 2 S. Anderson. Two-year-old—J. Barr. Yearling—1 J. Caslick, 2 L. McFadden.

Dairy grades.—Cow—1 W. Down. Two-year-olds—1 W. Douglas, 2 L. McFadden. Yearling—1 McFadden, 2 T. Hamilton. Calf—1 T. Hamilton, 2 W. Down.

SHEEP.

Longwools.—R. S. Humpbries and A. Storm. Shortwools—A. Storm and F. Murdock.

SWINE.

Berkshires.—W. H. Moore and J. A. Mullins. Poland Chinas.—J. Christie. Yorkshires.—A. Gowenlock.

GRAIN.

Peas.—J. Kirton. Collection of grain—H. Leachman. Oats—1 J. Caslick, 2 J. Down.

There was an excellent display of poultry, garden and dairy produce, domestic manufactures and ladies' work, the awards for which we regret that we cannot find room for.

CARBERRY.

This fair was held on July 18th and 19th. The cattle were in excellent shape and so were many of the horses. The spectators appeared to take a great deal more interest in the attractions—horse racing, base ball, etc., than in the stock. A new feature was followed in awarding the prizes. At the time the stock were judged the awards were marked up in the judge's books and the tickets filled out, but they were not given to the exhibitors, so they did not know whether they had won prizes or not. All animals were required to appear on parade and the prize tickets were handed out as

General Purpose.—Brood mare with foal at side—A. Bennett. Foal of 1901—A. Bennett. Filly or gelding, one year old—1 E. G. Dempsey, 2 S. Hilland. Filly or gelding, two years old—J. Watt. General purpose team—W. Ross. Ponies, saddle pony—1 J. McKinnon, 2 W. G. Murphy.

CATTLE.

Shortboms.—Bull, two years old and up, age considered, first and second by Union Bank—J. G. Barron. Bull, one year old—Barron. Bull calf under one year—J. Grabam. Heifer calf under one year—1 Barron, 2 G. Oliver. Cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Barron. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 Barron. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Barron. Herd, bull and three females, owned by exhibitor—Diploma, J. G. Barron. Best bull, any age—J. Barron.

Holsteins.—All prizes to W. Atkin.

Grades.—Dairy cow, three years old and upwards, milking—1 G. Oliver, 2 R. Smith. Heifer, two years old—G. Oliver. Heifer, one year old—Graham. Heifer calf of 1901—R. Smith.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

In pure bred sheep W. G. Rogers had everything in Leicesters and Wm. Fitzsimmons was the only exhibitor in Shropshires. In swine R. Hope and Thos. Rogers showed Berkshires, the former having the most of the awards. D. Wright had the only Poland Chinas. Some good grades were shown by C. R. Trumppour and A. McLaren. Very little poultry was on exhibition. S. McCurdy had out a choice collection and got most of the red tickets. Frank Duff, A. Bennett, G. Oliver and R. Hope also had honors. Hy. Tysdale had first for collection of pigeons, Ross Lyons second, also first for a nice pair of guinea fowls.

The grain exhibit was not up to the stan-



THE BOW RIVER HORSE

This ranch consists of 5000 acres of freehold, fenced with over 25 miles of fencing, and fronting on the Bow River, together with a lease. The horses

YORKTON.

The last annual fair of the Yorkton Agricultural Society was held on the 10th and 11th of July. The attendance was large, for besides a good turn out from the surrounding country, there was an excursion from Portage la Prairie and intermediate points, which brought in about 1,500 people. The directors deserve a great deal of credit for the amount of energy and money put forth to make the show the success it was. They purchased 27 acres of land at \$2,700, in the town, built a 7-foot fence around it, at an expense of \$1,200, and spent another \$1,600 in fitting up the grounds. This includes a half-mile track, grand stand, and stabling for stock.

In all there were 638 entries, exclusive of sporting events. The cattle, horses, sheep and swine were judged by W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, very satisfactorily. The cattle, while few in number, made a splendid showing and would be a credit in any ring in the province. Peaker Bros. got first and sweepstakes for bull, any age, with Brampton Obier, second for yearling, first for bull calf, first for cow, and first for herd. E. Outwaite took second for aged bull. Jno. Leppington got the red ticket with Royal Briton, an exceptionally well fleshed yearling. J. H. Lennox was placed first for beef calf, second for bull calf and second for cow, any age. J. J. Smith got first for pure bred cow and bull of the dairy breeds. A. D. Tracy was first for grade milch cow. In beef grades Peaker Bros. had all the entries.

HORSES.

Heavy Draft.—Stallion, over 3 years of age—1 Duncan Fumerton, with Prince of Wales, a young imported horse of good quality and in Al condition; 2 E. Jacobs. Brood mare, with foal at foot—1 and 2 W. H. Miller. Foal of 1901—W. H. Miller. Agricultural.—Team to wagon—1 Porter Bros., with a very neat pair of registered Clydes, bred by Jno. Turner, Millerville; 2

GLENBORO.

Glenboro held its fifteenth annual show on July 17th. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The St. Alphonse brass band was in attendance. In some classes the competition was rather limited, but a lot of capital animals were shown. The prize list was as follows:—

HORSES.

Heavy Draught.—Stallion—1 Jas. Barr. Agricultural Class.—Brood mare—1 W. McKenzie, 2 J. Kirton. Two-year-olds—W. Douglas, 2 Kirton. Yearling—1 Thomas Gregg. Foal of 1901—1 W. McKenzie, 2 Kirton.

General Purpose.—Two-year-olds—1 J. Badger, 2 S. Anderson. Yearling—Kirton. Foal—1 S. Anderson, 2 Thos. Hamilton.

Roadster Class.—Stallion—1 M. Moggey (Oliver Bunker). Brood mare—1 J. Badger, 2 J. A. Smith. Yearling—1 J. A. Mullins, 2 W. H. Moore. Single roadster to harness—1 J. Mitchell. Pair—1 J. C. Chester, 2 J. Anderson. Foal—1 J. Moggey, 2 J. Badger. Colt sired by Oliver Bunker—1 J. Badger, 2 J. Moggey.

Best registered stallion and three of his get.—M. Moggey.

Carriage class.—Stallion—J. Cobbe. Brood mare—1 and 2 J. Moggey. Two-year-old—Geo. Chambers. Yearling—1 J. Cobbe, 2 W. Ashby. Colt—1 J. Moggey, 2 J. Badger. Horse to harness—1 Rev. R. Patterson. Team—1 T. Gibson, 2 J. Moggey.

CATTLE.

Shortboms.—Two-year-old bull—1 J. Thomson. Yearling—1 P. Young, 2 L. McFadden. Calf—1 F. Murdock, 2 S. Anderson. Cow—J. Mullins. Heifer calf—F. Murdock. Bull, any age—P. Young.

Ayresbires.—Bull, any age—Steel Bros. Cow—1 and 2 Steel. Heifer—1 Steel, 2 Featherston. Yearling and calf—Featherston.

Jersey cow.—Rev. R. Patterson.

the animals entered the ring. This caused almost all stock on exhibition to appear on parade, but the proceeding was not satisfactory to interested spectators. The following is a partial list of the leading prize winners:—

HORSES.

Clydesdales.—Stallion, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Swenerton. Brood mare with foal by side—1 and 2 W. Bailey. Filly or colt, one year old—1 and 2 Swenerton. Filly, three years old—1 and 2 Bailey. Best stallion, any age—1 and 2 Swenerton. Foal of 1901—1 and 2 Bailey.

Thoroughbreds.—Stallion, three years old and upwards—R. I. M. Power. Brood mare, with foal at side—1 and 2 Power. Foal of 1901—1 and 2 Power. Best stallion and three of his get—R. Power.

Hackneys.—Stallion, three years old and upward—Power.

Roadsters.—Standard bred stallion, three years and upward, in harness—H. Brown. Colt or filly, one year old—1 A. Bennett, 2 W. Ireland. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 M. McKenzie, 2 Power. Brood mare, with foal at side—Ireland. Team in harness, 153 bands and under—1 C. Tippet, 2 J. Humeston. Single mare or gelding in harness—1 Hector Calvert, 2 J. Fowler. Saddle mare or gelding—1 Power, 2 Tippet.

Foal of 1901—A. Bennett.

Best farmer's turnout, horses, harness and buggy—1 C. Trumppour, 2 J. Hope. Coach stallion, any age, pedigree to be produced—1 McKague Bros., 2 M. McKenzie. Carriage team in harness, not less than 16 hands—1 T. Stickle, 2 W. Clark. Carriage mare or gelding in harness, not less than 16 hands—1 J. M. Jackson, Neepawa, 2 A. E. May. Filly or gelding, one year old—1 A. Bennett, 2 J. H. Elliott. Filly or gelding, three years old—1 J. Watt, 2 T. Rogers.

Agricultural team.—A. Campbell. Heavy draft team.—R. Dodds.

dard as usually shown by the farmers of the great plains.

DAIRY.

A few home-made cheese were shown, Mrs. Leadbeater securing first and Mrs. C. Lowes second prizes. All first prizes in hutter were won by Mrs. J. Gorrell, second prizes were won by Mrs. Thos. Goggins, Mrs. Jas. Grabam, Mrs. Jno. Thompson, and Mrs. P. Robertson.

The inside show, especially that part of it contributed by the ladies, is always a good one at Carberry. Bread, buns, plants and flowers, fruit, preserves and pickles were of exceptional quantity and high quality, and the prizes widely distributed. In ladies' work Mrs. Henderson gathered in a large share of the honors. Mrs. Mack a good second. In fine arts Mrs. Henderson again came to the front, Miss Hardie, Brandon, following.

WAWANESA.

This show was held on July 13th and was a decided success. The awards were as follows:—

HORSES.

Roadsters.—Stallion—1 Crawford & Lawrence, Killarney, with Patbmont, 2 R. Parks, Wawanesa, 3 R. Willis, Boissevain. Mare, with foal—1 R. Parks, 2 J. Maybew. Three year-olds—1 W. Dorsey, 2 A. Green. Foal—1 R. Parks, 2 T. Whiting. Single driver—1 R. Willis, with Joe Mitten, 2 W. Rutledge, 3 D. Benson.

Carriage class.—Team—1 R. Willis, 2 W. Rutledge. Three-year-olds—1 W. S. Dorsey, 2 A. Green. Two-year-olds—1 A. Blain, 2 C. M. Vanstone.

Saddle.—1 H. Lowe, 2 E. Fawcett. Heavy Draft.—Stallion—1 D. Stevenson, 2 W. Henderson. Brood mare and foal—1 W. Jackson, 2 H. Lyle. Yearling—1 D. Stevenson, 2 J. Downie. Foal—1 J. Mooney, 2 A. Lyle.

General Purpose. — Brood mare — 1 J. Mooney, 2 W. McGunigly. Special for draft team raised in Manitoba—D. Stevenson.

CATTLE.

Cows.—1 J. Stevens, 2 W. T. Britton. Two-year-olds—1 G. Stevens, 2 S. Cooley. Yearlings—1 W. T. Britton, 2 C. Cooley. In Holsteins W. S. Dorsey and J. Tucker divided the prizes.

In Yorkshires Klug Bros. had the lead, W. T. Britton had a second, C. Blackshaw and W. T. Britton divided the honors in Berkshires. There was a nice procession of live stock. In the hall there was a capital display of ladies' work and vegetables, etc.

Hail Insurance Business.

Some short time ago Judge Cumberland gave a decision in the County Court at Brandon, in the suit of the Farmers' Hall Insurance Co. against Hurley, a farmer at Chater, for the amount of their assessment on his crop of 1899. This was appealed against to the superior court at Winnipeg. One point made in the defence was that Hurley was not properly assessed by the company and the case turned on a very slender point. His application for membership was made on June 14th and the letter accepting his proposal was mailed to him on June 20th. By one section of the company's by-laws it is stated that the insurance will take effect from noon on the day specified in the application. But in the same section the company reserves the right to reject any application and the judges held that this man was not a member till the date on which the acceptance of his application was mailed to him at Winnipeg. There was a change of assessment

The Winnipeg Industrial.

President F. W. Thompson, of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association and general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., on being interviewed by a reporter of The Nor'-West Farmer in reference to Winnipeg's great industrial fair, spoke in part as follows:—

"We expect to have this year the best fair that has ever taken place in Winnipeg. This is saying a great deal, because it may be interesting to a great many to know that the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is the third largest annual fair on the continent of America. A point I would also like to make clear to the people of this country is this—neither the directors nor any member of the association has any pecuniary interest in its financial success. Under the terms of the charter all profits resulting from the fair must be expended in improving and adding to the grounds and buildings, the directors giving their time practically without limit from a desire to encourage everything that pertains to the advancement and future welfare of the farmers of the whole Canadian Northwest. Under these circumstances we feel that we are justified in asking the hearty co-operation and support of the entire farming community of this country.

"No pains or expense is being spared to make the exhibition of the highest moral and instructive character. No objectionable sideshows are to be permitted under any circumstances. The object of the exhibition is to denote the progress and social development of the whole country and to impress the minds of the young as well as the old. This can only be done successfully by having everything of the very best and highest character obtainable.

"The entries for this year's exhibition are pouring in, and to those who have not already made their entries, I say do so at

Successful Excursions.

The Farmer is pleased to note the great success which has attended the inauguration of excursions to the Brandon Experimental Farm under the auspices of the Agricultural Societies. In last issue attention was called to the excursion which the Killarney Society was getting up. This excursion was a great success. At a subsequent meeting of the Society the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, that this institute desires to acknowledge the indebtedness of the farmers of this district to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the privilege of being able to visit the Brandon Experimental Farm at the extremely low rate accepted by the company, to thank them for the many conveniences and courtesies shown in connection with the trip, and trust that the company will see fit to make this excursion an annual event, believing that the ultimate result of such excursions will be of great benefit to the farmers individually and as a whole."

The excursion from Portage la Prairie was equally successful and too much praise cannot be given the C. P. R. for inaugurating what is bound to prove a very popular as well as instructive kind of excursion. C. E. McPherson, the general passenger agent for the west, informs The Farmer that these excursions have been so successful that they will be run from all points in the province next year. The results from such a policy cannot be any other than most beneficial. The secretaries of societies should begin now to lay plans for a monster excursion next year.

W. R. Lees, of Pincher Creek, has applied for a patent for a new hay stacker.

Business in Force Over Twelve Millions.

Assets Exceed One Million Dollars

The Great-West Life Assurance Company has, from its inception, pursued a most conservative course with regard to its Reserve, realizing the importance of fully safe-guarding the interests of its policy-holders and making provision that affords undoubted security for carrying out all contracts entered into; and until two years ago was the only Canadian Company adopting the stricter standard. That this course was wisely directed is evidenced by the fact that the Canadian Government has, since 1st January, 1900, required from all companies a higher standard of Reserve, thus endorsing the sound policy of the Great-West Life.

In addition to creating an ample Reserve, there are two other factors of vital importance to the policy-holder, namely, the safe and the remunerative investment of the funds. That this Company can point to the fact that it



NE, ALTA.

ch number over 500, one-third being draft and two-thirds saddle and driving horses of the best quality. Cattle number from 500 to 2000.

on June 18th, and on this very fine point the decision was made for the defendant.

It will thus be seen that on the actual merits of the main point the obligation to pay the assessment of 1899, the case is as much at sea as if it never had gone into court.

The same company lately entered suit against Townsend, who for the first three months of 1900 was their president, to recover certain sums which had gone through his hands, and got a decision in their favor for \$114.

Flax.

Flax in the Northwestern States has this year proved a very unsatisfactory crop, probably owing to the defective quality of most of the seed of last year's growth. We learn that a good deal of the flax on our own side of the line has also made a rather poor start. Some that did start was devoured by grubs. The only really good stand we have so far heard of is 250 acres on new breaking, sown with Argentine seed by Wm. Martin on his farm at St. Jean Baptiste. The fact that it was on new land was this year considerably in its favor, as it was free of grubs and not seared by excessive rainfall.

The first automobile to be used in the N. W. T. has just been received by W. F. Cochrane, manager of the Cochrane Ranch Co., Macleod.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. at Carman, hitherto a most successful enterprise, held its annual meeting last week. The accounts show a surplus for the year of \$370.70. Last year the elevator handled only 57,240 bush, against 312,150 in 1899-90 and 291,053 for 1898-99.

once and assist the management in promptness in everything and thus avoid the slightest chance for any delay. The prizes being offered this year represent several thousand dollars greater than any previous year. The attractions are better than anything heretofore seen in Winnipeg. Over 75 men have been engaged the past week in preparing an immense lake in front of the grand stand, which will be a feature of the naval battle in connection with the siege of Tien Tsin. This pyrotechnic display promises to be the finest ever seen in the Dominion of Canada, this being the first production.

"My advices indicate an unusual attendance. In the face of the crop prospects, which at the present time are the best ever known in Manitoba, it would be a pity for the farmers, or any members of their families, to miss coming to Winnipeg to see the industrial exhibition this year. I cordially invite all our friends of the farming community, who have as it were, a joint interest in the prosperity of the Winnipeg industrial, to be present at the fair.

"Every effort is being put forth to provide the necessary accommodation. A bureau of information has been established by the city council of Winnipeg, so that all people in Winnipeg having rooms and other accommodation may notify the bureau of information, and anybody applying there can make all the necessary arrangements in advance. Many prominent Canadian and American citizens are expected to be present.

"Arrangements have been completed with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby trains will run from the C. P. R. station to the grounds every five minutes or less. The Winnipeg street railway will also have increased accommodation via Selkirk street to the grounds. Any person wanting information should not hesitate to address F. W. Heubach, the general manager, as the directors are most anxious that the wishes of all exhibitors should be complied with as far as possible."

The apparatus consists of a frame covering about 14x20 feet, in appearance very much like the skeleton frame of a small shanty-roofed building, with a short overhanging roof-like projection sloping away on the other side from the peak of the roof. A set of slings is placed in the bottom of the rack and the load of hay is drawn up the long side of the roof-like covering and dropped upon the stack from the short side of the roof. The whole load can be taken off at one lift, and all the work may be done by one man. The inventor claims that he used the apparatus last year to put up nearly 200 tons of hay and feed and that one man can stack a load by its use in ten minutes. Any ordinary crate rack may be used. Nearly 1000 feet of lumber is used in the frame, which may be taken to pieces or drawn on its runners from one stacking ground to another.

The Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co. held their annual meeting on July 2nd. The financial statement shows that the receipts up to June 27th, 1901, were \$7,216.66. The claims paid amounted to \$3,098.34, expenses, salaries, commissions, organization expenses, etc., came to \$3,940.04, leaving a balance in hand of \$178.28. The officers for the new year are:—President, David Pritchard, Carman; Secretary, H. S. Paterson, Winnipeg; Directors—J. M. Chisholm, D. A. Ross, Geo. F. Munroe, H. S. Paterson and D. Pritchard.

A scientist now tells us he has discovered that mice have a wonderful antipathy to peppermint oil, and that some of it placed around their haunts will successfully keep them away. There are a good many who are continually fighting these little pests, and the suggestion may be worth trying. There are many other objections to the use of poisonous articles for the elimination of mice, and this discovery, if proven to be effectual will no doubt be a boon to those who are troubled in this way.—Revue Pract.

does not carry one dollar's worth of property under foreclosed mortgages, is sufficient testimony to the manner in which its investments have been made. While thus successfully handling its funds, it has been able to earn a higher rate of interest than any other Company, justifying its claim to be the best Company for its policy-holders and proving it worthy of the recommendation of its friends.

The great Western country of Canada is acknowledged by all to be the most favorable field for the investment of money, provided the investor is experienced and possesses a thorough knowledge of the country. The Great-West Life is fortunate in having on its Board of Directors many of the leading, and most experienced and successful investors of capital in the West.

The fact that the Great-West Life Assurance Co. earns two per cent. more interest on its funds than any other Company doing business in Canada explains why it can, at the same time, charge a lower premium and return to its policy-holders a greater dividend than any of its competitors.

Hall Caine says the fate of a nation depends on its women. It is the woman that gives the child its tone, more of her than of the man is breathed into her children. She is the inspiration of man's being. Therefore her training is vital to the future of the nation.

Beef Rings.*By Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Ont.*

Supplying the farm home with fresh meat has always been a difficult task, hence salt pork has become proverbial as the one meat diet of the farmer. It may be occasionally varied by a little salt beef or a leg of mutton, but the bill of fare is certainly very monotonous on many a farm. Fat pork in some form or other three times a day in hot weather is not conducive to the best of health, to say the least of it. In early years it could not be helped very well, but of late years the farmers of Ontario have found a method of getting over the difficulty. As a rule, a farmer likes to provide everything he can for the table of his own raising, but of recent years farmers have been getting away from that. In some places enterprising village butchers have begun regular rounds through the country selling fresh meat during the summer months; in other places the farmers have taken the matter of the summer supply of meat into their own hands and have formed what are called beef rings. The growth of these beef rings has been very rapid, and in some places they have been in successful operation for fully ten years.

WHAT IT IS.

If a farmer were to kill a beef for his own use he could not use much of it fresh and would have to salt down a lot, but if a number of farmers club together and kill an animal each in turn, dividing the carcass properly between them, they can all have fresh meat all summer. So a beef ring is simply an organization of farmers whose object it is to furnish themselves with a quantity of fresh beef at least weekly during the summer months. The working of the ring may be varied to cover a period of sixteen to forty weeks, or even more. There can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the plan where once introduced and thoroughly carried out. In order to get a ring organized many methods may be adopted. Like most good things, the first attempt may not succeed, but if one, or two, or more, become thoroughly interested about the matter, no great difficulty should be experienced in organizing a beef ring.

HINTS ON ORGANIZING.

A few suggestions along the line of organizing are here offered which have been mostly gained from my own practical experience. Usually in a neighborhood if one or more persons talk the

matter over, then call a meeting, sending a postal card to twenty or thirty residents stating the time and place of the meeting and that the object is to form a beef ring, no difficulty whatever need be apprehended but that the results will be satisfactory.

The only hindrances to be feared are one or more obstinate persons such as are to be found in almost all neighborhoods, who won't join nor let others if they can help it, and the ever-present possibility of an objector who will not have anything to do with it unless he can have it all his own way and who takes most of the time of the meeting to discuss others opinions. There is no room in a beef ring for a crank.

ABOUT THE RULES.

At the initial meeting discuss a general outline of the plan, then appoint a committee of three or more to draw up rules, which should be considered and adopted at a future meeting. Those only who intend joining the ring should have a right to vote and discuss the rules of the ring. At the adjourned meeting adopt the rules, appoint a president, secretary and committee of management. The essentials to success are a strict observance of the rules by all members of the ring. It will not do for one member to put in a little lean animal while others put in first-class stock.

SETTLING DIFFERENCES IN WEIGHTS.

The rules should give a name to the ring, should state the limit of dressed weight of the animals supplied, also that they are to be sound, in good condition, and not over three years of age, a heifer or steer. Another rule should adopt a basis of settlement for balances of beef. Our rules provide for a dressed weight of 400 to 500 lbs. Between those limits a member receives 6c. per lb. for the difference between the weight of beef he puts in and the weight of beef he receives. Those who put in less than 400 lbs. pay 7c. for the difference between that supplied and received. Those who put in over 500 lbs. receive 5c. for the difference. The object is to keep within limits. The penalties received in this way usually amount to \$2 to \$5 and remunerate the inspectors.

OTHER RULES.

The rules should state the day of the week the animals are to be killed. Ours are to be taken on Tuesday evening, killed Wednesday morning and cut up Thursday morning by six o'clock. Each member has to furnish two cotton bags, so that the butcher always has one on hand. Each member in our ring gets, or arranges to get, his own beef. Some rings kill twice a week and deliver to or near each member. Where animals are killed twice a week there should be at least forty members in the ring, so that only about 10 to 12½ lbs. will be received at any one time. Our ring has twenty members; beef received varies from 16 to 25 lbs.

CUTTING UP THE BEEF.

In several cases one share is subdivided between two families. Our beef each week is cut up so that we get a steak, a roast and a boiling piece. The butcher follows a rotation in cutting. He lays the cuts on a broad table, exactly in the same order. Then he starts member No. 1 at first place on table, next time he starts No. 1 at second place on table, and so on throughout the term. This gives each member a complete animal during the twenty weeks. The rules should provide for a committee of management with power to arrange all details and to inspect animals, or another committee may be appointed for that purpose. The rules should bind members to observe them and should be signed by each.

ORDER CHOSEN BY LOT.

The order in which to furnish animals should be decided by lot. Put twenty cards with 1 to 20 on them in a hat, then let first signer draw, and so on. Suit the rules to the local conditions.

New Hope

FOR

Cancer Sufferers

A NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT THAT CURES CANCERS AND TUMORS WITHOUT PAIN OR THE NECESSITY OF OPERATION.

For so many ages Cancer has been regarded as an incurable disease that to speak of absolutely curing it without bringing into requisition the surgeon's knife, the paste or the plaster, seems like idle talk.

The wonderful advance of medical science in these later days has made possible many things considered altogether outside the range of possibility a few years ago. Marvellous strides have been made in the treatment of Cancers, Tumors and malignant growths by specialists who have been devoting their time to scientific research in this branch of medicine.

The old-fashioned method of operating for cancerous growths was painful, dangerous and, as statistics prove, altogether ineffectual. The paste and drawing-plaster were the quintessence of torture, with no permanent benefit.

The reason these methods of LOCAL treatment were unsuccessful was because Cancer has been shown to be a blood disease, and the cutting away of the local lump did not destroy the Cancer germs in the blood. The new method of constitutional treatment recognizes it as a germ disease.

There is no pain or suffering necessitated by taking this remedy. You take it into your system regularly day by day, and gradually the Cancer disappears, the discharge dries up, the sore heals over, and the cure made is permanent, because the Cancer germs have been completely destroyed. No matter where the Cancer may be located—breast, lip, bowels, womb, stomach, nose, tongue, cheek—the new constitutional treatment searches out the poison and eliminates it from the system.

If you suffer from Cancer or any tumorous growth, do not submit yourself to the knife or plaster before you investigate fully the merits of the new constitutional treatment. It is a remedy that can be taken in the privacy of your own home without causing the slightest discomfort. It can be taken by the most delicate woman, as its action is beneficial in building up and strengthening the entire system.

If you are desirous of obtaining fuller information about this remedy, send two stamps for our new book, "Cancer—Its Cause and Cure."

STOTT & JURY,
Bowmanville, Ont.

Be sure and get the best available man as butcher. We pay our butcher \$2.00. He is a practical man, honest, etc. Some pay much less. Our ring has been in existence for, I think, five years. Occasionally one drops out, but several are always ready to take up the place. Beef rings are being formed all over our county, even some who live in town are members, because they get better and cheaper beef. I hope these observations on the formation of a beef ring will at least be helpful to the farmers of the Northwest in forming what will add so

much to the ease with which good fresh meat can be supplied during the summer months.

"Did the bulldog pursue you far?"
"No; he got all he wanted at the first jump."

Birds are intensely active. They are comparatively light, and have a marvellous muscular system, which must be sustained by an abundance of animal food. Some birds will consume in 24 hours a quantity of food equal to their own weight, a fact not paralleled by any other warm-blooded animal.

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on the market for

This consists of one of our special dust-proof cases, with a genuine Waltham or Elgin movement, and a perfect time keeper fully guaranteed. No necessity for your wife to put up a flag to tell you when dinner times comes if you have one of these watches in your pocket. Of course, we have many cheaper—from \$1.75 up, but this is a SPECIAL FARMER'S WATCH.

RINGS

Are you in need of one, or likely to be before long? If so, we will be pleased to have you write us or come and see our immense stock. If nothing suits you, we can make you any style you wish on short notice. We can serve you in any part of the country just as well as if you were here. Our Mail Order Department is perfect.

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On the Trail of the Grass-hoppers.

Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist, H. McKellar, Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture, and the Rev. W. A. Burman, accompanied part of the time by a member of The Nor-West Farmer staff, made a trip through the districts from which the injuries of grass hoppers have been reported, and in which the Provincial Government have been carrying on experiments for their destruction. The Government was last spring and summer most assiduous in its efforts to help the farmers in their fight with these pests and this year has distributed over 1,000 lbs. of Paris green to those farmers who would undertake its use along the lines laid down by such experts as Professors Fletcher and Lugg. By failing to plow the stubbles in which their larvae were deposited at an earlier part of this season, some farmers have brought on themselves and their neighbors a repetition of the grass hopper plague. It was hoped the snow storm in early June and heavy rainfall later on would destroy many of them, but this hope has been thwarted, hence this last visit of investigation along the tracts from which reports of crop destruction have recently been received.

The party left Winnipeg on July 2nd and spent a little time at Altona, where on the farm of Isaac Berger colonies of the Lesser migratory locust and Pellucid locust were found in a half developed stage on the edge of a fine field of wheat. Nothing had been done to check them.

The next point visited was Morden, where some time was taken at a location recently visited by the red-backed cut worm, which not only here, but in many other parts of Manitoba, has injured the oat crop seriously this year. This is the caterpillar of a brown moth about one inch in length, which lays its eggs late in summer upon weeds and other vegetation. These eggs hatch the following spring and the young caterpillars are seldom noticed until they are nearly full grown, when their presence is made known by their ravages. By the end of June they are full grown, enter the ground, assume the chrysalis form, and the moths appear about a month later. The best treatment for these insects, whether in field crops or gardens, is the keeping down of all weeds, and the distribution of a mixture of bran and Paris green over the land before the crop is sown. It is very unusual for cut worms to appear in large numbers for two years consecutively on the same land. Fall plowing, by which the eggs are buried deeply, is also useful.

Leaving Morden, a smaller swarm of locusts were found at Nelson. These were the lesser migratory and Packard's (melanopus pacardii) locusts.

Taking the train at Rosebank, Fairfax was reached at 7 p.m. At this point the true Rocky Mountain locust (Melanopus spretus) is appearing this year in large numbers, specimens having been sent in to the Department of Agriculture by W. D. Moffatt.

The grass hoppers now injuring the crops here came from the swarm which settled last August, and deposited their eggs in a large wheat field, the stubble of which is now being turned down for summerfallow. Had this land been plowed last fall or early this spring it is more than probable that nothing would have been heard this year of the Fairfax outbreak. The grass hoppers were so numerous on the piece of summerfallow, the outside of which had been plowed, that every weed or plant bore from 40 to 50 of them, and all appearance of vegetation was rapidly being stripped from the land. The locusts were all full grown and winged, but were still soft. Mr. Moffatt had not yet applied any remedy, but intended the next morning to put out a Paris green mixture.

From this point past Elgin and to Hartney a few of the Rocky Mountain and a great many of the lesser migratory locusts were found at various points. Leaving Hartney the party reached Brandon, where the Experimental Farm was visited to attend the annual plowing match. The following morning Sewell was visited, where Mr. Kellett conducted the party to his own field, and some adjoining ones, which had been completely stripped of crop and other vegetation. In fact, everything green with the exception of one or two kinds of wormwood or sage brush and one particular kind of grass (Panicum Dichotomum), which for some reason was not eaten, was being rapidly swept from the land.

The grass hoppers here were almost entirely the lesser migratory species. Mr. Moro and Mr. Russell were also visited. The latter had been most successful in poisoning with a new combination recommended by Mr. Criddle, of Aweme, who had noticed the special appetite of the locusts for fresh horse droppings. A neighbor of Mr. Criddle's had also noticed that salt was an attractive bait. The latest and best method of poisoning is to fill a half-barrel tub with horse droppings into which is carefully worked a pound of Paris green and a pound of salt. A little of this mixture is scattered with a trowel along the edge of the field where the grass hoppers are at work and is soon eaten. They eat this poisoned bait. Wherever used it has saved the crop. On one patch, 18 and 24 inches in size, 117 dead ones were counted and they were also found dead 50 yards from where the bait had been laid down. On the farm of H. T. Tibbitts, three and a half miles from Douglas, they were in such numbers that a manure pile was so completely covered as to be almost hidden, and very much resembled a shingled roof or the scales of a fish. Some 12 miles further south Mr. Fortune's was reached. His crop last year was almost completely destroyed by this pest, but he had this year used the poison mixture, and would not

lose more than three or four acres. Mr. Criddle, of Aweme, reports that persistent fighting would this year save the crops infested.

Between Trecebank and Stockton several other fields less or more infested were examined, but no preventive measures were being applied. Jerome Henry was found to have used the poisoned bait with good results.

It should always be understood that the virtue of all these destructive appliances depends very much on their being applied in time. Paris green mixtures are the most effective when the hoppers are without wings and plowing must also be timed when it is sure to bury the eggs—that is, in late fall or early spring.

The two Channel Islands, Guernsey and Jersey, come pretty near being an agricultural paradise. Rider Haggard, the novelist, whose writings on farming have been so attractive that he has been engaged to go over Great Britain as a special correspondent for a leading English paper, says that a plot of 23 acres, suitable for potato growing, was recently sold at \$1,250 per acre. The earliest potato land brings a yearly rent of over \$80 an acre, and even then it pays to farm it, as the earliest potatoes bring \$150 a ton. There were in all 25,000 acres under potatoes last year in the island of Jersey alone. On the English side of the Channel in West Sussex Mr. Haggard found things as bad as they could well be. Hired help is not to be had and land values are very low.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

W. Sharman, of Souris, is again collecting grains and grasses for the C. P. R.

P. Sullivan, Calgary, has just lost his Shiro stallion, Northwest Laddle.

Sparrow & Shouldice, both breeders of pure bred stock in Ontario, have rented the farm at Namaha, Alta., of the Canadian Land and Ranch Co., and have gone into a large ranching business, keeping about 30 head of pure bred Herefords.

John Clark, of Crowfoot, Alta., recently purchased a bunch of Shorthorns and Herefords from W. Sharman. He states that they are doing very well. Mr. Clark also owns a very compact, useful Clyde stallion, bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.

J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, Man., writes: "Our cattle are doing well, and so are the fowl. I have a splendid lot of young chicks and ducks which are striving among themselves as to which will stand the best chance for The Farmer's cup next year."

On June 1st John Edwards, of Turnbull, in the Assinippi district, delivered to Jas. Rankin, the Winnipeg stock buyer, two heifers, weighing after their journey to market, 2,700 lbs., for which he was paid 4½ cents a pound. They were two-year-old Shorthorn grades, had never been inside any shelter better than an outside shed and were only fed good hay. That kind of stock is worth handling.

Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., has bought from W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, his grand stock bull Wanderer's Last, 158,478.

two prices for cattle, \$500 and \$1,000. The very high prices which Shorthorn cattle have been bringing at the sales in the United States have caused breeders to feel very independent. He also found it very hard to buy against the plan of operation now being adopted by American breeders. Quite a number of sales are advertised for the fall and these men have to buy the stock. They come to Canadian breeders and offer a fair price for the stock they have for sale and a share of what the animal makes over this price at the sale. Among the animals he brought up are Sittytion Hero Yet, an excellent dark roan yearling son of Sittytion Hero. He is a big growthy fellow, an excellent handler, and the making of a very fine bull. Another excellent fellow is a big thick red beast, Earl of Edric, by Prince Edric, one of the best bulls ever owned by A. Johnston. Robin Hood, a yearling bred by John Morrison, Brooklyn, is a smooth, sappy roan, to which there is a lot of outcome. Mr. Yulo thinks, however, he has something extra in Buffalo Bill, a calf, which he bought from Capt. T. E. Robson. He is a very thick, mossy coated fellow. In fact, he is well named, as he has a coat of hair that would please any judge of an English show ring. He will speak for himself later. A few females were in the lot, one, Lady Bell 4th, imp., is a wonderfully good cow, though not what would be called a show cow. She has a fine red bull calf at foot, by Prince of Archers, he by Scottish Archer, sire of the champion Marengo and of the \$6,000 Brave Archer. A few more useful females, a fine roan imported bull for W. S. Lister and a few sheep and swine, made up the balance of the ear.

In Holland it is the custom for women to wash their china and silver used at breakfast and tea immediately after the meal in the presence of the family and guests.



EFFECT OF PARIS GREEN ON GRASSHOPPERS.

To Splice Barb Wire Fence.

A good way to splice or repair a broken fence wire. First make a loop in each of the broken ends; then take a piece of soft, smooth wire (telephone wire is good) about three feet long; fasten both ends into one loop and draw double end through the other; put a wire stretcher to the double end of smooth wire and the other end of the wire stretcher on the barb wire so as to pull the smooth wire through the one loop back past the other, then tighten up the wire stretcher until the wire is tight. Put a hammer or stick through the loop that the double end of the smooth wire went through and twist around several times, twisting smooth wire, and you have a splice made and the wire tight.—Dakota Farmer.

What is considered a record shipment of wheat has recently been made from Fort William. A cargo of 80,000 bushels of wheat was loaded at Fort William on a steamer, transported to Midland, put through the elevator there, loaded into cars, shipped over the G. T. R. to Montreal and unloaded into the warehousing bins of the Montreal Warehousing Co. in six days. Eight thousand and bushels of the cargo were put into a vessel in this time, that being enough to complete her cargo. This is considered a record breaker and faster than could be done by shipping through American ports.

Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater foes.

He was bred by Marr, of Upernivik, Aberdeenshire. His sire was one of the best bulls of the breed and his dam of the highly prized Missie tribe. Mr. Platt is at present in England looking over the field for some attractive specialties to add to his herd.

Wm. Martin, St. Jean, has sold his fine two-year-old bull, Mogul of Wavertree, 14,976, by Speculator, and another good yearling, Duke of Morris, to go to W. McDors, Fort Buford, Montana. He is now almost sold out of his bulls of his first catalogue of this year, and has issued a new one containing 22 bulls and 61 females. Copies can be had from the manager in charge of Mr. Martin's stock at the exhibition, or by addressing the farm.

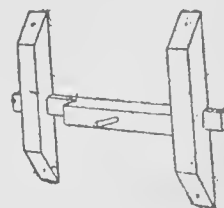
Wm. Kitson, Burnside, reports that he intends going out of swine breeding to a considerable extent, and is now offering his brood sows for sale. He says: "My flock of M. B. turkeys is the best I ever owned. My imported tom will be bigger than my two-year-old which has been exhibited five or six times and never beaten in his class yet. Last fall we killed the smallest turkey hen we had, yet she dressed 14½ lbs. My Toulouse geese and B. P. Rocks are large and fine. Some of the chicks are real beauties. I will have no pullets for sale this year."

A representative of The Farmer called on Kenneth McIvor recently. Nearly all his stock of Shorthorns is at pasture some miles east, but four young bulls left at home show great promise. One of these, a 15-months-old roan, by Sir Victor, will be shown at Winnipeg. Mr. McIvor is as successful as a grower of Western Rye grass as he is of Shorthorns, and has over 30 acres now headed out, a heavy crop. This will be saved for seed for which there is a growing demand. Some very light land on the farm that had been in rye grass four seasons was deeply plowed this spring and now bears a heavy crop of wheat.

James Yule recently returned from Ontario with a carload of pure bred stock for the Prairie Home Stock Farm. He did not have as large a car as he expected, because he says breeders in the east have now only

A Simple Latch.

This simple latch explains itself. It is generally made out of 1½x1½ inch stuff, about 10 inches long. It can be adapted to almost any size, according to the position it is to be used in. It



is useful for barn or stable doors and gates. A slit through the door to allow the pin to protrude makes it so that it can be used from either side of the door.

The stories at the expense of the Scotchman's pawliness will never cease, and here is the last one as it comes by way of a Liverpool newspaper:—A gentleman on a walk from one of the suburbs of Glasgow happened to call at a farmhouse, where he was readily supplied with a glass of milk. He offered the lady sixpence, but she declined all payment—"I couldn't tak' money for 't," she said in her own proud way. The gentleman expressed his acknowledgment and went on his way, but at the garden gate he detected a small boy playing. Surely, he thought, this is the lady's son. So he put his hand in his pocket to give him the sixpence, when he heard a shrill voice, "That's no ma laddle, sir." Then there was a pause, and the voice afterwards resounded, this time directed towards a small boy at the side door—"Gang oot, Wullie, an' speak till the nice gentleman at the gate."

If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's stone.

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Market Street, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

This institution is an up-to-date school of commercial training, every facility for practical instruction being employed.

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Only experienced and practical teachers engaged. Fall term opens 3rd September next. Write or call at office for new announcement.

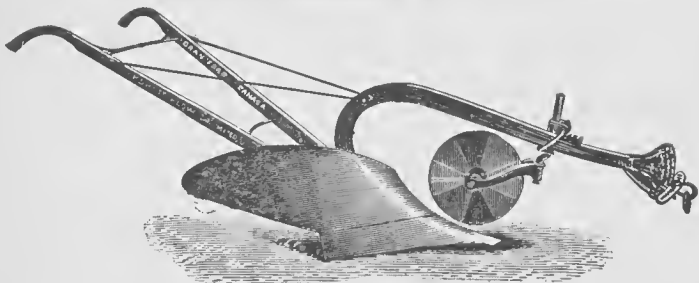
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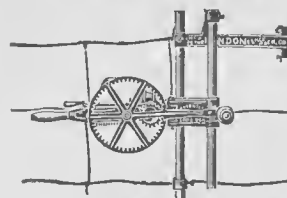
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If not, you have not seen the best and most improved machine for building Coiled Spring Woven Wire Fence. The quality of its work cannot be equalled. The number of rods the London will weave in one day will surprise you. The price is right, for it won't average one cent per rod of fence required on the average Northwest farm.



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The Best Wagon,
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Ex-Governor Eaton, Driver. 120 sacks potatoes; load 15600 lbs., on 3 1/2 inch original and genuine Fish Bros. wagon. Only two horses hauled the load. Four were put on only at weighing.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Three Horses on Wagon.

Traveller, Calgary, Alta.: "I have noticed some discussion in your paper of late regarding ways of hitching three horses abreast on a wagon. At Cardston I have seen a good many of the Mormons hauling loads of lumber in this way, but they made no attempt to attach an eveners so as to equalize the draft. The third horse was hitched to a chain running from the back axle, the chain being kept away from the front wheel by means of another short chain or wire fastened to a strip of board built into the load just above the wheel or fastened to the side of the wagon box. The two horses manage the tongue, and there is no side draft. A heavy pliable stalk covered with leather and running out into a very subtle sort of faced lash (otherwise known as a "black snake") is applied intermittently at right angles to the ribs of the third horse so as to secure equalization of draft. One advantage of this simple device is that when the load is taken off the odd horse may be hitched behind the wagon and is not in the way on the return trip. The Mormons experience no difficulty in going down hills, as all their wagons are fitted with brakes."

Our British Columbia Markets.

To the Editor of The Nor-West Farmer.

Sir: It is probably no exaggeration to say that Alberta, from Cardston to Edmonton, is filling up more rapidly than any other section of the Northwest. A great many settlers from the United States, possessing both capital and experience, are coming in; and as the best of the free homestead lands to the south of the line are about exhausted, there is every reason to believe that this movement from the States is destined to grow at a constantly accelerated rate. The Americans come here in order to obtain cheap land; they sell their farms in the Western States for \$30 or \$40 an acre and buy large blocks here for \$3. It is a good stroke of business for farmers with families.

Obviously, however, the future well-being of these people with the growth of the migration turns upon their ability to obtain a profitable market for their products. The market of southern British Columbia, with its gold and silver mines, absorbs a good deal of the beef, hay, oats, poultry, eggs, flour, etc., raised on this side of the Rockies; indeed, but for the development which has taken place there we should hardly have witnessed the rapid settlement now going on in Alberta.

I am not a protectionist but a free trader in principle, nevertheless I think that henceforth the Dominion Parliament should take every reasonable precaution to preserve the British Columbia market to Canadians. We cannot hope for profitable farming in these parts without it; and it is a platitude to say that if farming does not pay, we need not look for immigrants from the United States or anywhere else. Permit me to state the case as I find it in the trade and navigation returns of last year.

The dutiable foreign goods entered for consumption in British Columbia amounted in value to \$10,300,000, of which no less than \$6,400,000 worth came from the United States. The American breadstuffs imported amounted in value to \$185,000, eggs \$57,000, hay \$54,000, bacon and hams \$327,000, poultry \$16,000, canned meats \$46,000, potatoes \$23,000, tomatoes and other vegetables \$60,000, horses \$45,000, sheep \$96,000, and so on. The imports of breadstuffs included flour \$58,000, bran and feed \$56,000, oats \$12,000, peas and beans \$15,000, wheat \$14,000. All told, the agricultural products and live animals, with meats, imported from the United States amounted in value to very nearly \$1,000,000.

As you are aware, farm products raised on this side of the line are practically shut out of the United States. Their specific and ad valorem duties are higher by a good deal than ours, and, what is more, the valuation upon which their ad valorem duties are levied is usually excessive. The Canadian duties were framed on the basis of prices in the older provinces. For example, the duty of \$2 per ton on hay amounts to something in the east, where the price of hay is \$10 or \$12, but it amounts to little in British Columbia, where hay coming from Idaho and Washington sells at the mines for \$20 or \$24 per ton. The United States duty on hay is \$4.

Again, the Canadian duty of three cents per dozen on eggs looks big in the older provinces, where the farmer gets 10 or 12 cents for them. On the other hand, it cuts no figure to speak of in southern British Columbia, where eggs frequently sell for 60 cents. The United States duty on eggs is five cents. Where ad valorem duties are imposed by us the customs valuation approximates to the fair market value, but the American customs, on the Montana frontier, at any rate, places a value on our

stuff which can only be characterised as exorbitant. I know a case where Canadian vegetables going into Montana were valued at 75 per cent. in excess of the current market price at Macleod and Pincher, so that the duty of 25 per cent. became prohibitory. The Canadian duty on potatoes is 15 cents per bushel, the American 25; Canadian duty on butter four cents, American six; Canadian on dressed poultry, 20 per cent, American five cents per pound; Canadian on live cattle, 20 per cent, American 27½; Canadian on horses 20 per cent., American \$30 per head.

I am not advocating reciprocity of tariffs, which would be absurd as well as impracticable. I should not favor protective duties at all if we had a reasonable show to sell in the United States. But as we are excluded from that market by a Chinese wall, and have no market save that of British Columbia to look to, it does seem to me that the Canadian tariff on certain farm products ought to be increased, and must be increased if we are to people Alberta.

A glance at the map will show that on the American side of the boundary there are large fertile tracts within a comparatively short distance of the mining centres of British Columbia. All things considered, Canadian Pacific rates from Alberta to Fernie and the Kootenays are quite reasonable, but with this multiplication of railways running south, the importation of American farm products is certain to grow, and the more the Americans sell, the less, I suppose, will the British Columbians buy from us. You may say, if you like, that I am asking Parliament to fight against nature, that the natural market of British Columbia, alike for sales and purchases, is south of the line, and we have no business to interfere with that heaven-ordained dispensation. Against argument of this sort, which I admit to be weighty, I set the fact which cannot be got over, that if farming in Alberta is to pay, we must be able to sell our wares in British Columbia, since we have no other market to sell in; whilst if that fails and farming ceases to be profitable, then we are without hope for the future, and one of the choicest spots on God's earth will cease to attract population.

Yours, etc.,

PINCHER CREEK.

Breaking and Fall Wheat.

Subscriber, Carstairs, Alta.: "Up to about what date will it be safe to do breaking in these parts this year? As you must be aware, the climatic and weather conditions are nearly always entirely different to those in Manitoba and Assiniboia, every year, and this year land was too wet to break in June. I have been pleased to see from time to time that you advocate the establishing of a Government experimental farm in Central Alberta. An article on growing fall wheat would be of great interest here."

Answer.—It is pretty certain that in this wet year, breaking and backsetting, such as is done further east, would be a failure in Alberta. But we see no reason why it should not be done in other ways suitable to your climate and present conditions. Why not start at once and plow four or five inches deep, making as good, clean work as you can and disc it down as fine as you can and sow to wheat any time between now and August 20th. We want 100 of our farming readers to try this, offhand.

It must, of course, be fall wheat that you use as seed, and if not procurable at home, the C. P. R. might do as they have already done, haul you the right kind from Ontario at a low freight rate. Of course there is no time to sleep over this. In our August 5th issue will be found much interesting information on fall wheat, and you should apply to Wm. Toole, the C.P.R. land agent at Calgary, on any further points you desire light upon.

Gopher Poison.

A kind of gopher poison that is readily available at all seasons is badly wanted by all grain farmers and we are much pleased to publish the following from F. W. Godsal, Pincher Creek, Alta.:—

"As every farmer should have a recipe for mixing poison so that gophers will eat it greedily at all seasons, I send you my recipe, which I have used for years, and which I consider as good as one I lately paid 25 cents for. The destruction of these pests is so important and so easily done, if everyone would do their share in the work, that I consider it my duty to give this information free:—Soak wheat 24 hours in water, then drain off the water and let it dry a very little; then add to it a solution of strychnine and water sweetened with sugar, letting the damp wheat soak it up for about an hour or so. Any liquid over may be used to soak more wheat till all is used up. Then dry the poisoned wheat thoroughly and it will keep good any length of time. A few grains at each hole will clean out the gophers, and also coyotes and other vermin that invariably carry off the dead gophers. Wheat is thus eaten greedily all summer. Strychnine may be dissolved with sulphuric acid, and any druggist will sell it thus dissolved without extra charge. Should crystals appear at the bottom of the bottle, heat it by placing the bottle in a vessel of hot water and they will disappear. This solution of strychnine must be further diluted with water when soaking wheat."

Calf Feeding.

J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, Man.: "I have a good cheap way of feeding calves, and perhaps it would be of value to other farmers who have trouble at this time of year in feeding a lot of calves. It is a Manitoba patent (or makeshift) consisting of a thin picket fence, made of straight

pickets driven into the ground to keep them solid, and about six inches apart. Every three feet one of them moves back and forward (bale style), so as to let the calf put his head through. Then the stake is closed and fastened with a double circle of wire, which goes over both stakes. The wire is kept from falling down by a staple in the solid post. In front of the stake that holds the calf are three small stakes to hold the pail, so that the milk cannot be split. This plan is very cheap and any farmer can build it out of his wood pile, and the calves soon learn to put their heads through the opening. My little girl puts a pail with a little shorts in it in front of one place and when a calf puts through its head she fastens it there and takes the pail to the next place. There is never any milk split and each calf gets its own share. By leaving them closed up a few minutes after drinking they do not suck each other."

When is a Mare Not a Brood Mare.

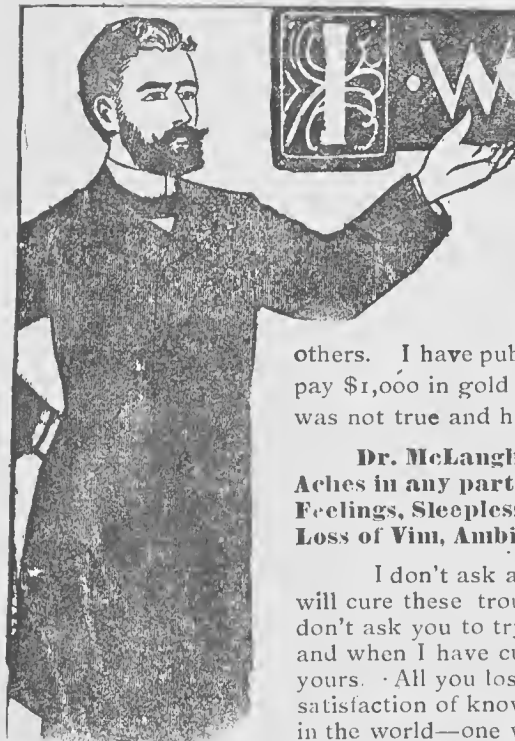
Under this heading a question was asked and answered by our Veterinary Editor on page 358. That answer was given under a mistaken belief that the mare when shown must be in foal or give evidence of having had one in 1900. The Morris prize list for 1900 has been sent us by the owner of the mare objected to and for the above reason sent out of the ring. It is only in the class for carriage horses that this special condition appears, while the mare objected to was entered as a heavy draft. If she was turned out for the reason stated we decidedly think the judges who did so went outside of their proper functions, and would very much like to hear their version of the case. If, as the owner states, that mare was in foal at the time when shown, those judges did him a very grave injustice. Even if not then in foal she had, we think, a perfect right to compete provided she was used for breeding.

One question triumphantly asked by this man was "Can a mare bred in July and shown in September be shown as a brood mare and can a man swear such a mare is in foal?" If he were just a trifle less smart and himself and his judges a little better informed, they would know that at shows of the quality of the English Royal a female in that condition is judged on her merits and should she afterward fail to produce offspring the same season, the award goes to the next on the list. What is good enough law for the Royal is surely good enough for Morris.

It is unfortunate when a party enquiring on such points, particularly when questions of law are involved, willfully or ignorantly withholds part of the facts, as it puts us in an unfair position when answering.

Wants a Patent.

New Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "I have a three-horse tongue for a wagon



I HAVE always given proof of anything that I claimed for my Electric Belt, because I know that there are people who claim a great deal more for their remedies than the truth would justify. If you want a remedy which will cure you, it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients and I will pay \$1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches in any part of the Body, Weakness in any part of the Body, Tired Feelings, Sleeplessness, Premature Old Age, Weak Stomach, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Vim, Ambition and Youthful Fire.

I don't ask any man to buy my appliance on a speculation. I know that it will cure these troubles and I want my pay only when the cure is complete. I don't ask you to try it one month, nor two months, but long enough to cure you, and when I have cured you you can pay me. If I fail in my task it's my loss, not yours. All you lose is your time, and if my Belt fails to cure you it will have the satisfaction of knowing that the best, strongest and finest electric body appliance in the world—one with 50,000 cures to its credit—has failed, and that there is no cure for you in electricity. Remember, my terms are

PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE BOOK

I have just completed my beautiful Illustrated Book telling how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will send it closely sealed FREE upon request. Call, if possible, and I will explain what my Belt will do. Call or write to-day.

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CAUTION. Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old style, blistering belts I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this not that the old belt is of any use for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.

which leaves the draught in the centre and places the tongue 14 inches on one side. Would you get it patented or sell the right to anyone that wants it?"

Answer.—A good many patents, and this may be one of them, never repay the inventor. The wisest course for you is to bring your invention to the notice of some manufacturer, and get him to take an interest in it. You have no "rights" to sell until it is patented.

Fall Wheat.

Enquirer, Winnipeg, Man.: "1. Can fall wheat be grown successfully in Manitoba? 2. If not, in what respect is Northern Alberta more favorable than Manitoba for the growth of fall-sown wheat?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. Just because after fair trial it has done well, when properly handled.

Strawberries.

M. M., Virden, Man.: "What is the best variety of strawberries and what is the best time to set out the plants? Should the soil, sandy loam, be fertilized previously?"

Answer.—For people not familiar with the science of strawberry culture, such varieties as Wilson, Captain Jack and Sharpless are best. Crescent and others that might be named would require to be fertilized by cross-breeding. The best time to set out strawberries is in early spring, but the present season is the proper time to see that the runners by means of which the plants are propagated are kept firm to the ground by pegging them down or laying a small stone upon them until they throw out roots. In this damp season there should be little difficulty in getting plenty of well-rooted plants, but last year very few young plants were formed.

Sandy loam should make excellent strawberry ground, but should be prepared now with well rotted manure. Good rich, well drained land is best for the strawberry. Lastly, if you need to buy, get them from a well known and reliable man at home. Stock from outside is not the best for beginners.

Mechanics of the Double Tree.

A. Benson, Sumner, Assa.: "On an even double tree which horse pulls the more, the one that hangs back or the one that goes forward? Why? The horses, of course, are moving at the same speed and the double tree is not interfered with in any way."

Answer.—This question was fully demonstrated on page 487 of the issue for July 5th, 1899. Shortly stated it amounts to this. If all three holes of the double tree are in a straight line the draft is equal. If the centre hole is forward of the straight line between the holes for the single trees, then the farthest back horse has the worst of it.

Hot or Cold Shoeing.

A reader at Portage la Prairie sends us a lengthened criticism of the article on horse shoeing contributed to our issue of May 6th by W. E. Martin, V.S., Winnipeg. We cannot find room for all his remarks. His main point is that hot fitting, as practiced by nearly all country blacksmiths, is most injurious to the horse's foot and a frequent cause of corns and other forms of lameness. The writer says he has practiced the cold method for the last 12 years and has had better results than in the 10 years when he followed the other method. This, as Mr. Martin himself points out, is a much debated question and he admits that a hoof may be overburned. But if judgment is used in the fitting, then the hot shoe indicates the portions of the foot on which it fitted cold the shoe would have pressed unfairly, but when so marked can be neatly pared so as to give the shoe an even bearing over the whole of the hoof it sits on.

This is a very old question and it has been threshed out over and over again. One example we may give of a practical test made on hard roads for military purposes.

"In the year 1840 Mons. Riquet, a veterinary surgeon in the French army, introduced the method of fitting horses' shoes cold to the hoof to the notice of the then Minister for War. It was decided, after some delay, to make a practical experiment at the Cavalry School of Saumur, and this experiment, or series of experiments, extended over a period of three years. The horses in the school were divided into near and off sides, and the former were shod with cold shoes, while the off-side horses were shod according to the hot-fitting method. Upwards of 22,579 shoes were fitted cold, and of these 386 were lost, detached, or broken; while out of the same number of shoes fitted on hot only 123 were lost. At a later period a Mons. Ambret, of the Saumur School, a zealous believer in the cold-fitting method, adopted it in the regiment of cavalry to which he was attached. Of an effective strength of 650 horses, from fifty-five to sixty lost shoes each month during marches and manoeuvres. The hot-fitting system was then adopted, with the result that on a march of eighty miles only one shoe was lost."

The point most emphasized all through Mr. Martin's paper is the importance of fully understanding the anatomy of the horse's foot, so that the blacksmith can fully understand the effect of the different methods of shoeing.

Our critic points out that one cause of bad shoeing by country blacksmiths is undue hurry to get through the job, and the use of a dull knife, for which last reason they burn too much so as to get the hoof more easily pared with their dull knife. This may be all true, but mere general ar-

guments on either side will have little effect in leading to a reliable practical decision.

The work on Practical Horse-shoeing, by Dr. George Fleming, one of our greatest authorities, and himself an expert horse shoer, says on this very point:—

"For very many years the two rival systems of fitting have been extensively and severely tested and the result has been that cold fitting is as a rule only resorted to when circumstances prevent the adoption of the other method or when the owner of a horse, imagining that the hot shoe injures the foot, incurs the risk of a bad fit to guard against his imaginary evil. Unskillful paring is more to blame than hot fitting for faulty results of horse shoeing. . . . Horn is a very slow conductor of heat. . . . It is impossible to level the end of the horn fibres so accurately that they will all rest evenly on the whole surface of a cold fitted shoe. . . . Ample experience has demonstrated the instability resulting from cold fitting. . . . The shoe should be fitted at a red heat. It ought not to be applied at a black heat. The greater heat shows in a second or two where the inequalities are and these can at once be removed by rasp or knife."

We quote thus freely because we see no need to renew a worn out topic.

Our correspondent in closing contrasts the price he has paid in Quebec with the charges made in the Portage district. Our charges for shoeing, he contends, are very steep and that of itself is a very substantial reason for farmers here insisting that the work so well paid for should be done in the most skillful manner, so as to avoid drying up the hoof, and prevent the other injuries resulting from poor shoeing.

Building Measurements.

Stone Mason, Wapella: "I built a wall 132x9 ft and 22 inches thick. How much does it measure Also a wall 50x20x22 inches thick? How many feet in a perch?"

Answer.—We make it 135 perches for the first, and 111 perches for the second. There are 16½ cubic feet in a perch. Such work is usually reckoned here by the cord of 100 feet. Six perches make 99 cubic feet and that is reckoned as a cord. The thickness of these walls were previously given as 20 inches, but we take the figure now given.

Wild Oats After Summerfallow.

S. M. Jones, Balmoral, Man.: "Summer fallowed some 15 acres last summer, kept any weeds from seeding, plowed one-half the second time just before it froze up, seeded this spring with wheat. The part twice plowed is yielding a heavy crop of wild oats, the wheat seems to be completely choked out. On the other half there are no oats. (1) Why are oats in one and not in the other? (2) How would it do to mow the oats before they ripen and use them as feed? (3) Then cultivate, not plow, as I would a summer fallow? (4) Or what other treatment would you suggest?"

Answer.—The explanation of this trouble seems to us very simple. By careful surface cultivation you cleaned out most of the foul seeds in the topmost layer of your land and all wild oat seeds within three inches of the top would germinate. Being old land the whole depth plowed was more or less filled with foul seeds, but those buried deeper than three inches would lie dormant. Had you have let them alone they would have lain quiet, till a later plowing. If not next spring, perhaps years hence. But the late fall plowing hurled the newly cleaned upper layer and brought to the surface the old store of seeds to start even with your wheat, and at once defeat the object of your fallow work. This is one telling example of the unwisdom of turning over, late in the fall, any land that has been well worked earlier in the year as summer fallow.

The part of your land left with the foul seeds deep in the ground (i.e., the part not plowed a second time last fall) will, if you sow an early crop of grain next year, after fall or spring plowing, germinate all that old store of foul seeds, to spoil the more profitable crop. But there are two courses open to you. You may either give it a round of surface cultivation this fall and another early next spring to be followed with oats if too late for wheat, so securing two money crops before you turn up the bad seeds, which could then be dealt with by good summer fallowing. But a better plan still, in our judgment, would be to plow as deep this fall as you summer-fallowed, and give a round or two of the harrow. This, if done in early October, may start stink weed, but very few oats will come, they know better. Early in spring tickle the land with another round of the harrow, and whenever the weeds show, go over it again. In this way you will have started most of the foul seeds turned up by the fall plowing, and the wild oats will make a big rush. Late in May or early in June most of the oats will have started and by working with such an implement as the Massey-Harris cultivator, followed by the harrow, you will have made sure of a heavy and clean crop of barley, and a field pretty well cleaned, though with your best skill there will still be some bad seeds left.

You should not lose a day in cutting the foul crop for some of the lower seeds of the oats will ripen very fast should you delay cutting. If at all possible rake together this rank green stuff and scatter it on a dry pasture to cure, which will be a difficult task. By turning it and putting it in small coils you may be able to stack so as to avoid heating, but if put in ricks there will be more hope for it.

You can then plow the land it was cut from and work as a fallow for a heavy crop of clean wheat next year.

That Over-Worked Played-Out Feeling.

If your occupation is of a sedentary nature, if it is carried on indoors, or if it involves the exercise of brain rather than muscle, it may be reckoned among the unhealthy occupation. Your bowels become clogged, liver sluggish, blood thin and impure, heart weak, nerves shattered, brain action slow, and memory failing—better to-day—worse to-morrow.

When you feel over-worked, run-down and played-out, your system is deranged, and your body ill-nourished and weak.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is intended for just such persons as yourself. The poisoning of the blood and the general weakening of the system is rectified, and the entire body is restored to a vigorous healthy condition.

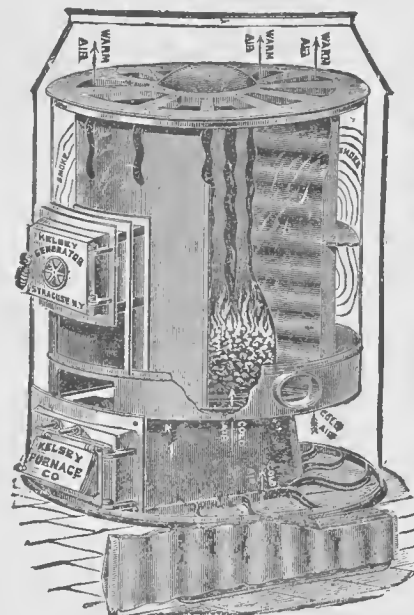
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

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A Perfect Tonic Laxative.

IT DOES NOT MATTER

What the temperature may be on the outside if you have in use a



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It assures to the user a large saving in fuel, more heat with less fuel, good ventilation, cool cellar, freedom from smoke and gas. All rooms warmed at all times.

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Let us hear what you think of our plan and do not fail to report the outcome. One thing you may be quite sure of. The seed of wild oats will keep sound for many years, and the wisest policy is to do your best to germinate them when you have the chance to kill them.

Ranching Opportunities.

Enquirer, Oak Lake, Man.: "Some young men around here are desirous of starting ranching and would like to have your opinion as to the best place. You have observed men going round the country that will be able to give us some information. Where would you advise a man to go, capital about \$500 or \$600, to start with a small bunch of cattle? How is it on irrigated land, near Lethbridge, or anywhere in that district? What is the land watered by irrigation sold at per acre? How far east and north of Macleod does it become necessary for a man to make provision for wintering his stock on hay. I mean to feed say for three months and have it to do every year? Do you think a person could do better to go to the eastern part of the province, say along Glimi R.R., near the St. Andrew's marsh, get a farm there and go in for milking cows and feeding hogs for market? By your market reports pork is always from 14c. to 2c. more per pound in Winnipeg than we can get here for it. What is land worth along there? Are there any homesteads? Is it clear prairie? Give us your opinion of the suitability of each place for the purpose named and which you think is surest, safest, and largest income producer."

Answer.—This is a very large order and can only be replied to here in the most general way. In the first place \$600 is not enough capital with which to start. It is only the price of 50 good calves and a man wants more than cattle. James Black, as reported in our last issue, has started west with a bunch of 300, mostly gathered in the very country between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, where these men speak of trying. Icelanders are doing fairly well there raising grade cattle and doing a little dairying, but everything depends on the kind of settler and his aptitude. If these young men want to go ranching they must find places among the ranchers, who will pay very small wages to inexperienced hands. Both man and master must serve an apprenticeship to that kind of work, and as a rule pay in one form or other for their experience. Besides this the country is being rapidly taken up and before you get the lay of the land the thing you want may be picked up.

Nobody proposes to use irrigated lands for ranching, that is taken only by families and single men familiar with that class of work. On rolling land the snow is usually cleared enough to allow stock to feed all winter, it is only for calves and weak cows that hay is put up. Where natural hay is abundant the land is more flat and hand feeding is more in request. For pork Edmonton and the country south and east of it are well suited and for men raised at Oak Lake likely to prove more suitable than a purely ranching country. Dairy cattle and pork raising go well together.

If one of these speculative enquirers will take a year at each kind of place and the whole compare notes in two years from now they will have learned something definite and we should like to interview them.

Truth is stranger than fiction—it fact, to many it is a perfect stranger.

To remove tarnish or stain from brass or copper rub finely powdered bath brick on it with a section of lemon. Polish with a dry cloth first and then with a soft cloth or piece of chamols skin.

Mildew can be removed from linen if the directions given below are followed. Soak the linen in boiling water and soap, and then spread it in the sunlight; sprinkle it with salt and let it remain out all night.

A frequent cause of the oiliness on the outside of lamps is that the wick is kept too high when unlighted. It should be remembered that the wick draws the oil to the surface, and if it projects too far above the burner, it will soon accumulate oil there, which will find its way slowly over the outside.

DELORAINE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 490.

Deloraine, Man., July 6th, 1901.

The North-West Fire Insurance Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Sirs:—We have just received your cheque for \$1,500 in full payment of our claim against you for loss by the fire of May 27th instant, and the Trustees desire to thank you for the promptness with which you have attended to this matter.

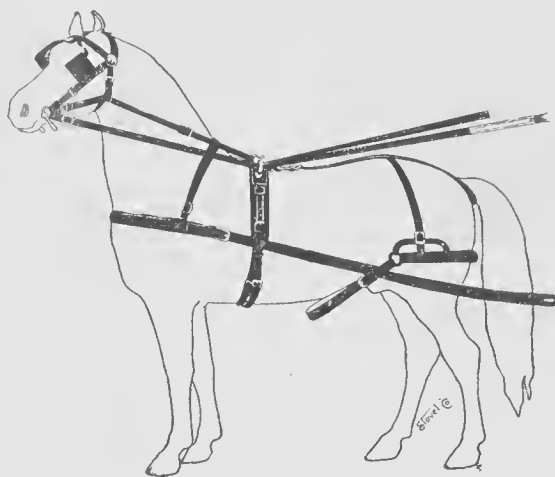
Yours truly,

D. L. LIVINGSTONE,
Secretary-Treasurer, Deloraine School
District, No. 490.

HARNESS.

the same to you at the very closest prices. If you are interested in horses we know that you will be pleased with the goods we offer in this division of our business.

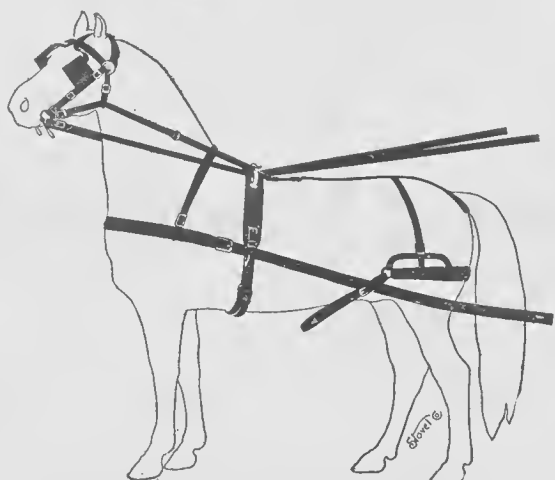
No. 2—SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS.



BRIDLE, 3/4 in. cheek, box loops, patent leather square blinds, flat winker how, flat over cheek.
LINES, 3/4 in., all black loops at bit, plain crease.
BREAST COLLAR, folded with layer, box loops, 1 1/2 in. trace buckle, 3/4 in. neck strap with safe.
SADDLE, 2 1/2 in. iron jockey tree, fancy housing, double and stitched skirts, plain leather bottom, 3/4 in. double and stitched bearer.
BREECHING, folded with layer, 3/4 in. hip strap, 3/4 in. side strap, 3/4 in. turn back with round crupper.
TRACES, 1 1/2 in., double and stitched.
SHAFT TUGS, 3/4 in., double and stitched.
BELLY BANDS, flat.

\$10.95

No. 3—SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS.

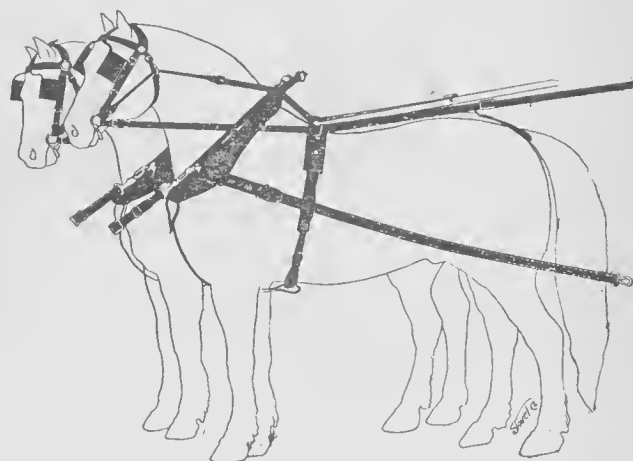


A CHEAP HARNESS, BUT ONE THAT WILL GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION. ALL HAND STITCHED.

BRIDLE, 3/4 in. cheek, box loop, patent leather square blinds, flat winker bows, flat over cheek.
LINES, 3/4 in., all black, loop at bit.
BREAST COLLAR, folded, with layer, box loops, 1 1/2 in. trace huckles, 3/4 in. neck straps with safe.
TRACES, 1 1/2 in., double and stitched.
SADDLE, 3 in. iron jockey, leather flaps, double and stitched, fancy housings.
SHAFT TUGS, 1 in., double and stitched.
BREECHING, folded with layer, 3/4 in. hip strap, 3/4 in. side strap, 3/4 in. turn back, round crupper.
MADE also with collar and hames. Hames iron, 3 1/2 lbs., tugs 1 1/2 in. with box loops.
BELLY BANDS, flat.
COLLAR, black kip back, russet kip face.
MADE in X.C. trimmings only.

\$13.68

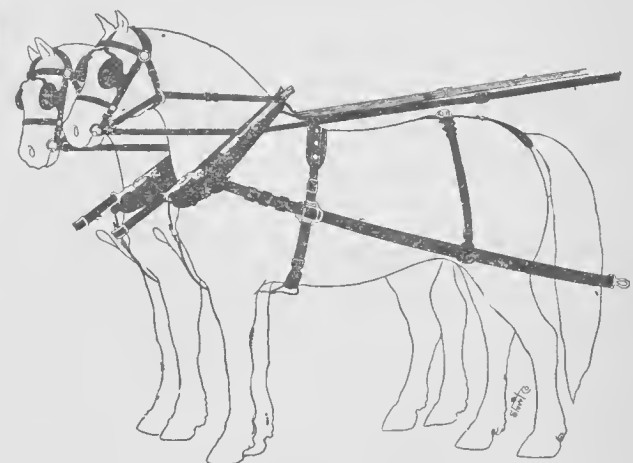
No. 9—LIGHT FARM HARNESS.



BRIDLES, 3/4 in. cheeks, box loops, patent leather square blinds, round winker bows, round side checks.
LINES, 3/4 in. front, buckle and billets, hand parts 1 in., black.
HAMES, red X.C. ball top tugs, box loop, plain leather ends, with scalloped and inserted safe in centre, 1 1/2 in. champion trace buckles, 3/4 in. spread strap with Duarnoid rings.
COLLARS, black kip back, russet kip face.
TRACES, 1 1/2 in., double and stitched, with cockeyes.
PADS, stuffed leather bottom, inserted housings, skirts plain leather, with 1 in. trace bearer, with extra trace loops.
TURNBACKS, 3/4 in., with round cruppers to buckle.
BELLY BANDS, folded, with 1 in. buckles.
YOKE STRAPS, 1 1/2 in., single strap.
MARTINGALE, 1 1/2 in., with billets.
NICKEL or imitation rubber trimmings.

\$33.75

No. 11—DOUBLE WAGON HARNESS.



BRIDLES, 3/4 in. long cheeks, plain or patent leather square blinds, long side checks.
LINES, 3/4 in., all black, 20 feet.
HAME TUGS, hames, No. 3 I. O. T., clip or staple, tugs 1 1/2 in. double and stitched, with champion trace buckles.
COLLARS, black leather backs, russet faces.
TRACES, 1 1/2 in., double and stitched, wrought cockeyes.
BACK PADS, plain leather, felt lined with drop hooks and terrets.
TURN BACKS, 3/4 in., hip strap 3/4 in., folded crupper.
BELLY BANDS, folded, with 1 1/2 in. buckles.
BREAST STRAPS, 1 1/2 in.
MARTINGALES, 1 1/2 in.
MADE in Japan and X.C. Trimmings.

\$29.47

P.O. Box
522

The F. O. Mabey Co'y

**Winnipeg
Man.**

Uncle Eben says: "The square man measures the same each way, and haint got no wainy edges nor shaky lumber in him. He is free from knots and sap and won't warp. He is clear stuff, and I don't care what you work him up into he won't swell and he won't shrink. He is amongst men what good kil-dried boards are among carpenters, he won't season crack. It don't make any difference which side of him you cum up to, he iz the same bigness each way, and the only way tew get et him enny how iz to face him. He knows he iz equare and never spends enny time triling to prove it."

The square man iz one uv the best shaped men the world has ever produced, he iz one of them kind of chunks that can't alter to fit a spot, but yu must alter the spot tew fit him."

When velvet has been wet and becomes spotted, hold the wrong side over steam, and while damp draw the wrong side quickly over a warm iron. It takes two to do this well—one to hold the bottom of the iron upward, and the second to draw the velvet across it.



Clear-springs,
June 27, 1901.
J. J. COHOE, Esq.
Dear Sir, We have now been using a Gee Whizz Washer for a month in our home, and can honestly recommend it for its easy running, fast, thorough and excellent work.
Alex McCaskill,
Postmaster.

For circular, etc., write Manitoba Agency,
J. J. COHOE, Clearsprings, Man.

IF YOU ARE SPEAKING OF
AND WISH TO OBTAIN THE **Best**

CARRIAGES

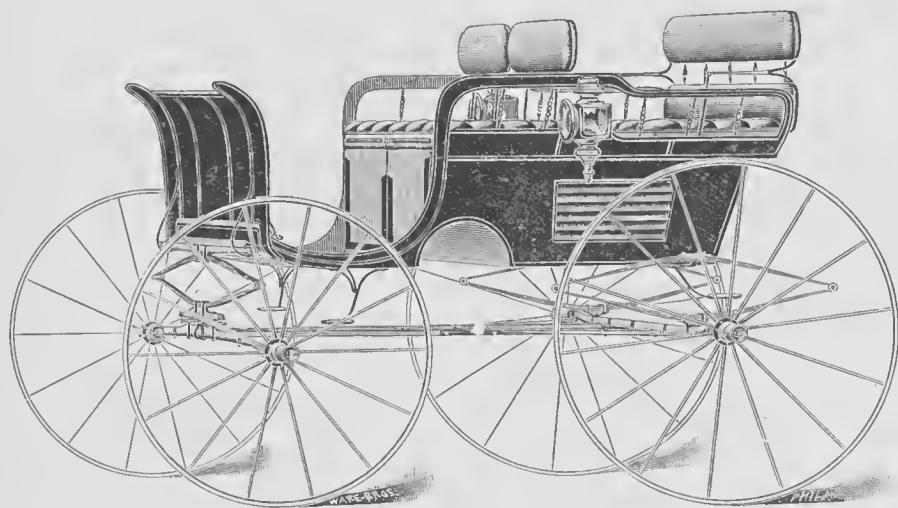
That means you
must come to

THE FAIRCHILD CO. Ltd.

—FOR—

The Most Elegant in Design.
The Most Substantial in Construction.
The Most Attractive in Trimming and Painting

Visit our Sample Rooms during
The Week of Exhibition. 



We carry a full line of everything needed on the farm, comprising

John Deere Plows
Deering Harvesters
Wilkinson Plows

Moline Wagons
Monitor Drills
Fleury's Goods

Advance Threshers
Canadian Wagons
Canadian Sleighs

THE FAIRCHILD CO., Ltd. 156 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BUTTER FLAVOR

Windsor Salt is an absolutely pure Salt. Because there are no foreign substances in Windsor Salt your butter will have the rich, delicate flavor that a pure Salt alone can yield. Successful butter-makers use it—best grocers sell it.

**Windsor
Salt.**

EXCURSION RATES

Via "The Milwaukee."

CHICAGO.

July 23, 24, 25—Baptist Young People's Union of America. \$13.50 round trip.

LOUISVILLE

August 24, 25, 26—Triennial Couclave Knights Templar. \$21.50 round trip.

BUFFALO

All summer—Pan American Exposition, \$24.50 round trip.

All tickets good on celebrated Pioneer Limited. Call at Milwaukee office, or write J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, for detailed information. Ask for Pan American folder.

When writing, please mention this paper.

Protect Your Herd by Employing P., D. & Co.'s Improved

Black-leg Vaccine

(SYMPTOMATIC ANTHRAX VACCINE).

This Improved Product in Brownish Powder is supplied
in Two Forms:

SINGLE VACCINE In cases containing material for 10 vaccinations. With this the animal is vaccinated but once. Price per case \$1.50
DOUBLE VACCINE In cases containing material for 10 double vaccinations. No. 1 contains 10 doses of primary or weaker vaccine. No. 2 contains 10 doses of secondary or stronger vaccine, which is injected eight days after No. 1 has been used. Price per case \$2.00

We also furnish for the successful use of these Vaccines an **IMPROVED STERILIZABLE METAL-FINISHED SYRINGE**, listed at \$3.25. The equipment therefore necessary is simple and inexpensive. No cumbersome apparatus. No delay in filtering. No difficulty in manipulating. To prepare for operation, place the vaccine powder in our sterilizable syringe, then draw recently-boiled water into syringe, and, before injecting, shake well to evenly distribute the particles held in suspension. **FULL LITERATURE SENT ON REQUEST.**

IMPROVED BLACK-LEG VACCINE AND SYRINGE

Obtained from your local druggists or through them promptly from their wholesale dealers.

Specify P. D. & Co. Do not accept substitutions. The present is the time to vaccinate. **PARKE, DAVIS & CO., WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.**

Men! After all Others Fail!

When you are tired trying American C.O.D. Schemes, Prescription Frauds, "Vinegar" Electric Belts, and the many so-called cures for the Weakness of Men, and YOU STILL WISH TO BE CURED, send your name and address to **The Dr. Kolr Medicine Co., Box 2341, Montreal.**

A Free Full Box of Restorine will be mailed you; no further testimonial required. **ATROPHY, VARICOCELE, WASTING DRAINS, LOSS OF POWER, etc., cured in thirty days!** Do not delay. Write at once.

Restorine!

When writing advertisers, mention The N.-W. Farmer.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID (NON-POISONOUS) SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

The Original NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from Infection.

NO DANCER. SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Fold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

They Cure Catarrh

Sugden's Tar Pills afford an absolute cure for Catarrh. If five of our dollar boxes do not cure the most severe case of catarrh, when taken according to directions, tell us so and we will refund the whole amount paid. Put up in 25c. and \$1.00 boxes and in 50c. vials. **Postpaid to any address at these prices. THE F. O. MABER COMPANY, P. O. Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.**

When writing, please mention this paper.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The Farm Implement Trade in Western Canada.

By H. S. Wesbrook, Winnipeg Man.

Believing it will be of interest to your many readers, I will endeavor to give you a short history of the implement business of Winnipeg for the last quarter of a century, as well as my memory will permit me to do so. Previous to 1874 and 1875, when it will be remembered the grasshoppers practically destroyed the entire crop in the Province, there were no regular dealers in agricultural implements here, but in 1876

A. Harris, Son & Co., the Massey Manufacturing Co., John Watson, David Maxwell, Ed. Kelly, and Cowan, Robbins & Co. Of these Wesbrook & Fairchild were doing the largest business, having warehouses at all principal points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the demands made upon them to supply their trade were so great that at one time their orders to Deere & Co. were for 3,300 plows and to the Moline Wagon Co. for 1,000 wagons. In one day they sold, at retail in Winnipeg, 38 wagons and 65 plows, and their trade was as great proportionately at their other points. The principal points up to 1882 where the large trade was done were Winnipeg, Emerson and Portage la Prairie. In 1879 and 1880 A. Harris, Son & Co., H. A. Massey & Co. and David Maxwell established their business here in their own names.

At and before this time railroad facilities were unknown, and consequently the trade was very expensive and inconvenient to work and prices ranged very high, as the following schedule will

though prices were high there are but few who made money in the business.

THE FAIRCHILD CO., LTD.

The name "Fairchild" has long been before the Manitoba public. It was October 1st, 1887, at the expiration of the partnership existing between H. S. Wesbrook and F. A. Fairchild, operating as Wesbrook & Fairchild, that F. A. Fairchild embarked in the wholesale jobbing business under the firm name of F. A. Fairchild & Co. Many were the predictions as to the outcome of this venture—it being the first jobbing house established in the implement and carriage business in the Northwest—but Mr. Fairchild, by his long residence in the province, his personal popularity and thorough knowledge of the trade requirements, was "right in it" from the inception of the business. The agencies represented at this time—the John Deere Plow Co., The Moline Wagon Co., the Monitor Mfg. Co., The Canada Carriage Co., J. Fleury's Sons, and the Wilkinson Plow Co.—had for the previous ten years been represented by Wesbrook & Fairchild, so that the goods were known to be the best of their kind in the market, and it is little wonder that the business of this firm expanded from year to year. Competitors realizing the wisdom of this firm's departure from the old way of doing business, soon followed the policy adopted by F. A. Fairchild & Co. by doing a job-

but when the partnership of Wesbrook & Fairchild expired in 1887, H. S. Wesbrook then became their agent. In 1891 he sold fifty-three car-loads of their threshing outfits. In 1895 The Fairchild Co. again became their agents and continued till 1898, when the company opened out in business on the corner of Princess and James Sts., with D. B. McLeod as their general agent. He was succeeded by J. F. Templeton in the spring of 1901. This company manufactures all the goods they handle and are doing a flourishing and increasing trade here. They have 101 local agents in Manitoba and the Northwest, and claim to have the largest thresher trade in Northwestern Canada.

JOSEPH MAW

Came to this country in February, 1882, as general agent for the Massey Manufacturing Co., spending four years for them on the road. He then looked after their business in the Alberta district, with headquarters at Calgary. He spent six years there and then came to Winnipeg and organized the present business, under the name of Ross & Maw. The firm did business under this name for four years, and then, in 1896, the present firm of Joseph Maw & Co. was organized and carried on business throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. They have access to about 150 agents and their particular lines are carriages, windmills and pumps, road graders, railway



GROUP OF WINNIPEG IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

J. E. Ruby. J. J. Bugge. Geo. Forsythe. A. M. Stewart. Thos. Rooney. Geo. W. Erb. J. F. Templeton.
A. C. McRae. H. F. Anderson. W. A. Cavanaugh. Wm. Johnston. H. W. Hutchinson.
John Stevens. John R. Norris. R. McKenzie. A. G. Watson. A. E. Mott. W. Heath.

and in 1877 this line of business began to take shape and grow till now it has assumed immense proportions. In 1877 Dick & Banning handled the products of A. Harris, Son & Co.; Ed. Kelly opened for Patterson & Co.; West & Tiffany were agents for the Marsh Harvester; John Taylor was agent for H. A. Massey; W. H. Disbrow was agent for John Watson; Haslam & Wilson were agents for a general line of implements; Wesbrook & Fairchild opened out also in a general line of farm machinery, and besides these regular dealers in implements there were the Hudson's Bay Co., J. H. Ashdown, Jos. Mulholland and Thomas Lusted handling special lines, such as wagons, plows, harrows, etc. It will thus be seen that the trade was well represented even in those days, and since then has gradually fluctuated and changed till now nearly all the prominent manufacturers have their own business established here.

The fight for trade from 1877 onward was waged with considerable energy and perseverance combined with experience and 1882 found the business practically in the hands of Wesbrook & Fairchild,

show, the prices being as follows:—American binders, each, \$350; Canadian binders, each, \$340; mowers, each, \$100; wagons, each, \$100; horse hay rakes, each, \$45; 12-inch breaker plows, \$26; 14-inch breaker plows, \$28; 12-inch stubble plows, \$25; 14-inch stubble plows, \$27; iron harrows, 60-teeth, \$25; iron harrows, 75 teeth, \$30, and all other farm implements stood at the same prices in proportion, but it will be readily understood that as all goods had to be transhipped so many times between the points of manufacture and delivery, and in many instances hauled long distances by team, that they could not be sold very cheaply. One instance comes to the writer's memory of a farmer, who had no horse team, buying an ordinary reaper, weight, 1,000 lbs.; price in Winnipeg, \$165, spot cash, and paying an additional amount of \$25 cash to have his machine delivered at Clearsprings, about 24 or 25 miles out. The roads throughout the whole country were distressingly bad and the general inconveniences so bad it can easily be understood that the hardships in handling implements were very great indeed, and

hing business, and to-day, with the exception of the harvester and thresher companies, all the trade is practically done by jobbing houses. This firm continued in the jobbing business from Oct. 1st, 1887, until May 1st, 1895, when the business was converted into a joint stock company, under the firm name of "The Fairchild Co., Ltd." They carry the largest variety of implements and carriages of any firm in the trade, and being the oldest established, have, by their large connection with agents throughout the Northwest, one of the largest—if not the largest—business of any jobbing house. The lines controlled by the house comprise—the renowned John Deere plows, harrows and pulverizers, Moline wagons, Monitor drills, Columbus scrapers, Advance threshing machinery, Wilkinson Plow Co.'s goods, Fleury's stock raisers' implements, F. C. Austin road machinery, Walkerville wagons, Canada Carriage Co.'s carriages and cutters, Speight sleighs, Waterloo Manufacturing Co.'s threshers, Moody hay presses, J. L. Owen's fanning mills, etc., etc. The officers of the company are W. H. Hutchinson, president and general manager; I. E. Fairchild, vice-president; H. S. Rolston, secretary. The offices and sample rooms are situated at 156 Princess St., while on the C. P. R. track they have a large shipping and distributing warehouse.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

Either directly or indirectly, have been represented in this trade since 1881, when Wesbrook & Fairchild were their agents,

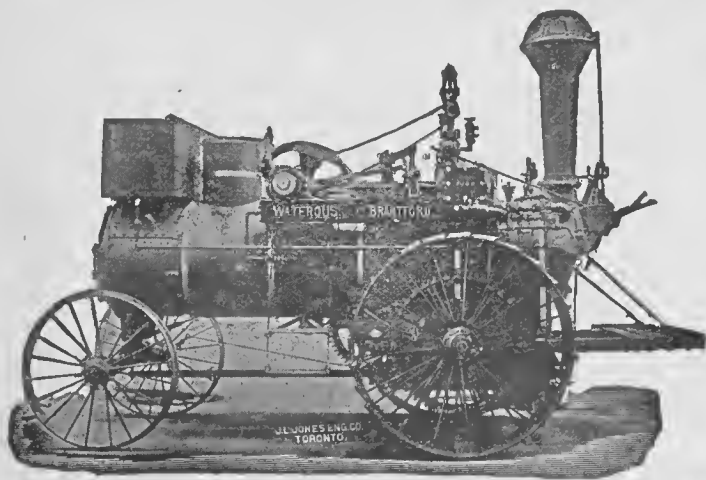
contractors' supplies, harness, cutters and bicycles. In this last connection it is claimed they have the best equipped bicycle repair shop west of Toronto and can repair any make of wheel or make duplicate parts for any wheel. They put up half a dozen wheels complete during the past winter. In carriages they handle the Brantford Carriage Co.'s goods, of Brantford, Ont., and have control of them. In windmills they handle the Chicago Aermotor Co.'s goods. They have an elegant and convenient place of business on the corner of King & William Sts.

D. MAXWELL & CO.

Opened business in Winnipeg in 1880. At that time David Cowan was a partner, and their place of business was the present dining room of the Seymour House. The business ran along in this way until the spring of 1882, when Mr. Cowan started in the machine business with one J. E. Robbins, opening up in the Princess Opera House Block. R. M. Ferris was then appointed manager for Maxwell & Co. and held this position until October, 1883, when James Maxwell came up and took charge of the business. In 1884 H. W. Hutchinson assumed the management of the business. This position he held until the fall of 1887, when F. A. Lewis, of Palmerston, succeeded him. He managed the business until January, 1889, when he was succeeded by E. M. Gamble. About this time the firm practically closed out their country agencies, as they found their eastern trade demanded all their product. In 1882 they introduced

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.



BUFFALO PITTS "NIAGARA" THRESHERS.
GOODISON'S "McCLOSKEY" THRESHERS.
WATEROUS STEAM TRACTION ENGINES.
WATEROUS GASOLINE TRACTION ENGINES.

SEE Our Exhibit

at
Our Warerooms
of
The Gasoline Traction Engine
and
The Gasoline Fire Engine
also
Steam, Traction and Portable
Engines and Threshers.



THE "HAWKEYE"

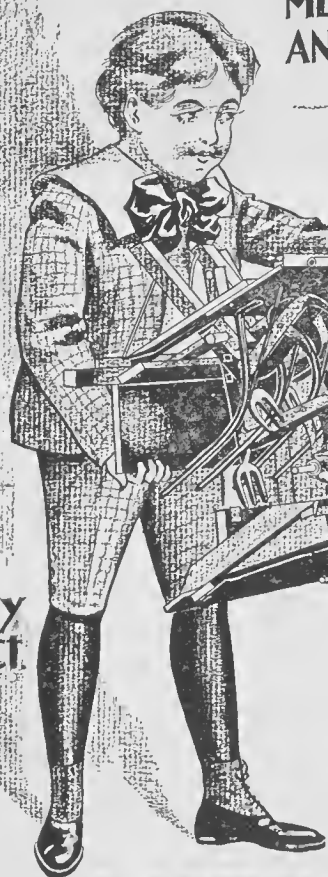
"FIFTY-TWO WEEKS AHEAD OF ALL FEEDERS"

IN ORIGINALITY, DURABILITY,
MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE
AND EFFECTIVENESS.

NONE GENUINE
WITHOUT THIS
TRADE MARK



Write
For
Agency
Contract.



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
PARSONS RICH AND COMPANY
NEWTON, IOWA, U.S.A.



CHARLES A. Cox Co. CHICAGO.

AGENTS — **WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., LTD., WINNIPEG.**

the Deering binder into this country. This was lost to the new firm of Cowan, Robbins & Co. The Maxwell Co. then handled the Milwaukee binder and mower; they also handled their own mow and rake, diamond harrows, and stock implements, such as grain crushers, straw cutters and horse powers, also the Adams wagon and J. I. Case plows. They carried on a general business throughout the Province of Manitoba and at some Territorial points.

JOHN WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

W. H. Disbrow handled the goods of John Watson in the early '70's, though not an appointed agent, as he bought his goods out and out from Mr. Watson. He continued till 1879, when he was succeeded by Henry McLeod, who was sent up from Ayr to represent Mr. Watson in 1876, and acted for him. He made his headquarters at Carberry, but travelled all over the province. At that time goods came in by boat and were sent up the Assiniboine as far as Fort Ellice. In 1880 Rufus Atkinson was appointed general manager for the west, with headquarters at Winnipeg and a warehouse and show room was opened on the corner of James and Main Sts., in the building now occupied by the Army and Navy Tobacco Co. W. W. Watson came from Ayr in 1881 and took over the management of the business, which was still controlled by John Watson. In 1882 a company was formed, composed of Mr. John Watson and his three sons (John G., Wm. D. and Alfred E. Watson) and W. W. Watson. At this time the property on the corner of Main and James Sts. was sold and a new site purchased on the corner of William and King Sts., where J. Maw & Co.'s building now stands. Alfred E. Watson took over the management of the business in 1891, and was here until June, 1893, when he went back to Ayr, leaving Archie Watson in charge. He is doing a nice business. This company are manufacturing most of the goods they handle here and have about 150 local agents throughout Manitoba and the Territories. John Watson is the oldest manufacturer of implements in Canada, having commenced in 1847, and is still living, hale and hearty.

THE BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO.

Went into business on March 1st, 1898. At that time J. D. Balfour constituted The Balfour Implement Co. Since that date they have done a gradually growing business. During the first year they sold the J. I. Case Co.'s plows, disc harrows, lever harrows and hoosier drills, Woodstock Wagon & Mfg. Co.'s wagons and sleighs, Palmerston Vehicle Co.'s vehicles. In 1899 they sold J. I. Case Plow Co.'s plows, disc harrows and lever harrows, Fountain City Drill Co.'s drills, of Lacrosse, Wis., Woodstock Wagon & Mfg. Co.'s wagons and sleighs, E. N. Heney & Co.'s vehicles, of Montreal, The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.'s windmills, towers, grinders, wood saws, pumps, etc., also a line of harness manufactured by D. F. Ackerman, of Peterborough, Ont. From that date their line of goods have not been changed until the present season, when they added the grain drills of The Dowagiac Mfg. Co., of Dowagiac, Mich. During August, 1900, J. D. Balfour admitted into partnership Geo. A. Eastman, the name of the firm still being The Balfour Implement Co. They have on their books at the present time agencies numbering about 85. Owing to failure of crops during the season of 1900 they have not endeavored to push business as much as they would have done providing prospects were better, but their outlook for trade is O.K.

THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO.

Has had headquarters established at Winnipeg for the sale of their goods in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the last ten years. They have at the present time about 50 local agents representing them in this trade. They build and handle everything known in the thrasher business, and also handle a full line of corn-shellers.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO.

Opened up a branch in Winnipeg, March 1st, 1900. Their offices are located with Johnston & Stewart, 776 Main St. They also carry a large stock of machinery and repairs at this point. They manufacture at Richmond, Ind., U.S.A., and handle thrashing machinery exclusively. They have 40 local agents in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and have done a large business so far this year. J. R. Norris, formerly with the company at Fargo, N.D., has charge of their business here.

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED.

This concern first established a branch at Emerson in 1879, under the management of Duncan McArthur, now a private banker in that town. They opened the Winnipeg branch in 1889, under the management of A. Patterson, who died two years later, and was succeeded by the present manager, J. E. Ruby. At that time they had about 35 agencies, while now they have 125 throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In 1899 the old firm which had been doing business for 60 years as a partnership under the name Frost & Wood, was incorporated as a joint stock company, and quite recently they have acquired the Oshawa foundry of the Coulthard-Scott Co. In addition to a full line of harvesting machin-

ery, disc harrows and plows, they will next season place on the market a line of seeders, cultivators and drag harrows.

ALEX. C. McRAE

Started in business here manufacturing biggy tops and trimmings on the 1st of October, 1887, on the corner of King & James Sts., just opposite to where he is now doing business. In 1890 he took J. G. Harvey into partnership, moved into larger premises, where he is still doing business, and added harness and wagons. They continued in business together until 1894, when he bought it out. The following is a list of the agencies he holds:—The Palmerston Carriage Co.'s goods, the Nova Scotia Carriage Co.'s goods, the David Bradley Manufacturing Co., of Bradley, Ill., who manufacture a full line of agricultural implements, including the XX Ray gang, sulky and walking plows, U bar lever harrows, disc harrows and hay presses, the Rushford wagon, made in Winona, Minn., and the Cleveland bicycles. He is at the present time enjoying a good retail trade in the above lines and besides has a large wholesale trade throughout Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, in fact, he has shipped goods as far as Dawson City, in the Yukon.

T. S. WRIGHT

Commenced an implement business in the city in February, 1899, and has at present some 25 agencies in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He handles a general line of agricultural implements, including the London Advance threshers, The George White & Sons engines, New Hamburg threshers, Plano harvesting machinery of Chicago, Rock Island plows and the Dowagiac drill.

JOHN ELLIOTT & SON,

In 1879, formed a connection with Wesbrook & Fairchild as agents for Manitoba and the N.W.T., which culminated in their having the largest harvest trade here of any manufacturer of implements in the world in 1882. In 1879 this firm had bought the right to manufacture the Warrior mower from the

successfully for about ten years. In the meantime Patrick became incapacitated through a paralytic stroke and James continued the business till about 1883 with good results, but eventually discontinued and opened out in the hotel business at Oak Lake, where he still runs a first class house.

H. S. WESBROOK,

After the expiration of the partnership between Wesbrook & Fairchild on Sept. 1st, 1877, opened out in the Gerrie Block, on the corner of Princess and William Sts., retaining the agencies of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. and J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., and also introduced the Moline Plow Co.'s goods, the American Rushford Wagon, of Winona, Wis., and the Van Brunt and Wilkins Seeders, of Horicon, Wis. In the fall of 1883 he took charge of the Patterson & Bro. Co.'s business here as manager on a salary, retaining his threshing business, also his collection and repair business, and in 1891, when he handed over their business to Alfred Patterson, his successor, it was in as flourishing a condition as any in Winnipeg. In 1891 Mr. Wesbrook opened out with a full line of implements, doing a very large business, having sold for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. alone 53 cars of threshing outfits that season and selling largely of all other lines. He introduced the manufactures of the Walter A. Wood Co., of St. Paul, and many lines of goods that are still sold extensively and profitably here. It can be fairly and truthfully said of him that he introduced more lines of first-class implements here than are still being handled successfully and profitably, than any other individual. He, unfortunately, failed in 1894, owing to having oversold in 1891, the large crop of that year being practically destroyed.

ED. KELLY

Handled implements here for Patterson & Bro., of Richmond Hill, Ont., in 1877, also the Speight wagon and a complete line of farm implements, including reapers, mowers, rakes, wagons, plows, harrows, etc., and did a successful business throughout the whole country, continuing till 1884 or 1885, when he gradually drew out of the

Block, on the corner of William and Princess Sts., where they remained till the expiration of their partnership in 1887. They had indifferent success during the depressed state of business caused by the reaction following the great boom here. In 1886 and 1887 they converted their business almost entirely into a wholesale one. In 1884 they sold out their business to a company in London, Ont., who were to pay cash for all goods in stock at cost and to pay them \$100,000 for the goodwill of the business, but the company did not succeed in floating their bonds and the sale fell through.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.

Their line of plows was formerly handled by A. Harris, Son & Company, but on the amalgamation in the fall of 1891 of the firms which now constitute the Massey-Harris Company, they opened up a warehouse in Winnipeg and established a business here. Their trade has very largely increased from year to year, and in 1895 they started to manufacture seeding machines for the Canadian Northwest, and this line of their business has increased in volume very largely, together with their trade in plows, disc and drag harrows. They took up the Adams wagons, then manufactured by Adams & Son, Paris (who have recently moved to Brantford), in the spring of 1893. They have represented that firm continu-

A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.



It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and cost but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.



JOSEPH MAW.



J. D. BALFOUR.



R. H. POTTER.

Warrior Mower Co., of Prescott, Ont., and added this excellent machine to their output, which gave them a complete line of first-class machines for this trade at that time, which assisted their agents in securing so large a business for them. In 1883 they opened out under their own name, with H. C. McQuarrie as their local manager, with branches at all the principal points in Manitoba and N.W.T., and did a large business, but owing to the many mistakes made in their machines and business policy, their trade gradually decreased till in 1891 they drew out of the trade, but still continued to supply Anderson & Calvert with some lines of machines. It was this company which manufactured what was known as the Canadian McCormick binder, much to the detriment of the original genuine McCormick, manufactured by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago. In 1884 or 1885 McQuarrie was succeeded as manager here by John Williams, who in 1889 was succeeded by H. F. Anderson as manager.

ALEX. CALDER.

In 1879 he started an agency on Main St., representing George Jackson, plow manufacturer, and John Campbell, carriage manufacturer, both of London, Ont. In 1881 he moved on to Portage Ave., west of Notre Dame Ave., and had agencies established at Emerson, Minnedosa, Brandon and Deloraine, doing a good business of about \$120,000 a year for three years, and then drew out of the business and opened an employment agency, in which he has been very successful.

HARROWER BROS.,

John and James, in 1878, opened out with Geo. White & Son's engines and a complete line of threshers. They also handled a full line of farm machinery till about 1885 or 1886, when they retired from the trade, having done a very creditable and successful business.

FLANNAGAN BROS.,

James and Patrick, have the proud distinction of being home manufacturers, as they commenced the manufacture of fanning mills in the City of Winnipeg about 1881 or 1882, and continued to manufacture their products and sell them throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories very

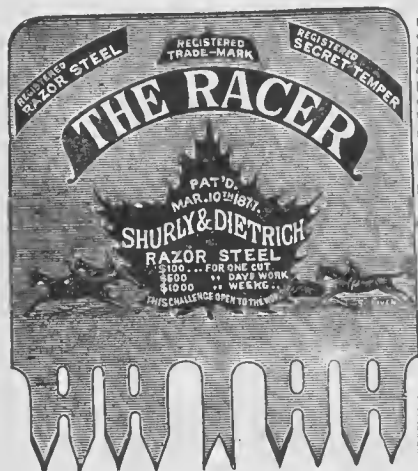
business. He had associated with him the late Hon. William Winram, late Speaker of our Legislature, and also Wm. Burns, of Portage la Prairie, and they were a trio of honorable, upright business men.

WESBROOK & FAIRCHILD.

H. S. Wesbrook and F. A. Fairchild entered into partnership in September, 1877, and put on their canvassers in December of the same year. Early in the spring of 1878 they opened out in a small place where the McIntyre printing house now stands, until their new warehouse on Market St., just east of the Pacific Hotel, was completed. They bought all their goods the first two years from the following houses, viz.: Reapers and mowers from Crawford & Co., London; mowers from the Warrior Mower Co., of Prescott; harrows from Collinson, Burch & Co., St. Catharines; wagons from Plumer & Son, London; threshers from Joseph Bros., Milton, Ont.; engines from Ames Engine Works Co., Oswego, N.Y., and plows and harrows from the John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. They made considerable progress and for the season of 1880 they became the exclusive commission agents for harvest and seeding machinery for John Elliott & Son, London, Ont. They also became agents for the McDonald & McPherson threshers, Mitchell, Ont., and the sleighs and vehicles made by Fisher & Irving, Harriston, Ont. Their business continued to increase to such an extent that they could not get supplied by Canadian manufacturers with suitable goods, and in the fall of 1882 they became agents for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago, Ill., and J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., for threshing machines, and were buying plows from John Deere & Co., wagons from Moline Wagon Co., seeders from Van Brunt & Dairs Co., Horicon, Wis., besides which they handled goods from many Canadian houses. In the fall of 1877 their orders for supplies were as follows:—Two cars wagons, one car plows and harrows, and six cars of harvest machines, and in the fall of 1882 their orders were 15 cars plows and barrows, 40 cars wagons, and the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. shipped them a whole train load of harvest machines at one time. Their order for seeding machinery was for 10 cars, as by energy and attention to business they had gone to the front here in the implement trade. About this time they moved, having sold out their own premises, into the Henderson

THE RAZOR STEEL Saw

Secret-Temper
Cross-Cut



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor, Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

'LAP-SEAL' IMPROVED

ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable
and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS
ROOFING, price per square, complete . . . \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

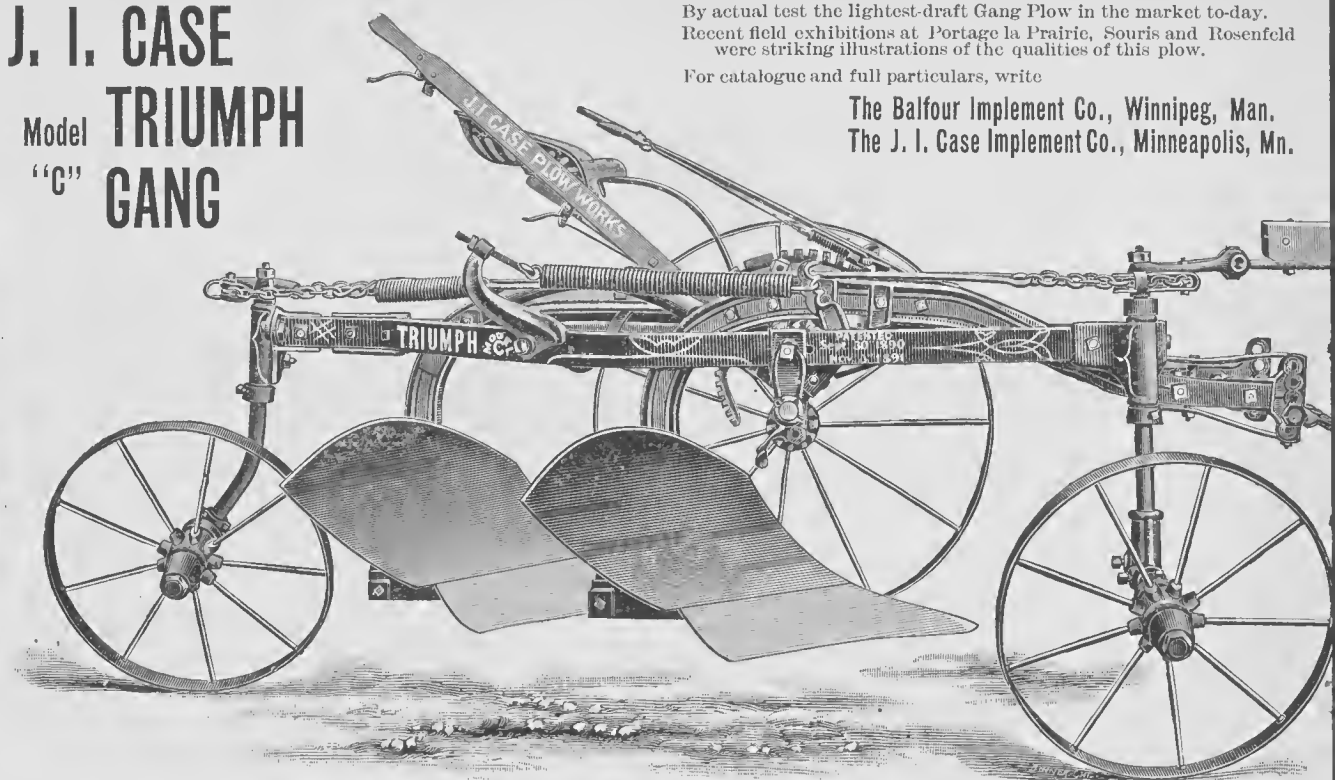
"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 Bannatyne St.
WINNIPEG.

J. I. CASE Model TRIUMPH "C" GANG



By actual test the lightest-draft Gang Plow in the market to-day.
Recent field exhibitions at Portage la Prairie, Souris and Rosenfeld were striking illustrations of the qualities of this plow.

For catalogue and full particulars, write

The Balfour Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.
The J. I. Case Implement Co., Minneapolis, Mn.

PIES "As Good As Mother Made"

And None
Could be Better

For they were made in a stove manufactured
By JAS. STEWART & CO. over 50 years ago.

THE GOOD CHEER RANGE



Of to-day, however, with its SHEET-STEEL OVEN, bakes just as good pies as were ever "made by mother," but with a **great deal less fuel**, and it is much more ornamental and convenient than what she had to put up with, but we won't go back on mother. EVERY "GOOD CHEER" RANGE OR COOK STOVE HAS A STEEL OVEN, and every Stove is Guaranteed.

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STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR C2
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX

ously since that time and have enjoyed a good share of the wagon trade. They also handle a full line of carriages, manufactured by The Wm. Gray & Sons Co., Ltd., Chatham. A full line of steel windmills and grain grinders, made by The Gould, Shapley & Muir Company, Brantford, are also handled by them. Then they have the Northwest agency for B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont., who manufacture straw cutters, tread and sweep powers, plows and cultivators. They operate direct with selling and transfer agencies at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Carman, Virden, Manitoba; and Red Deer, Alberta. Their city show-rooms and general offices are located at No. 154 Princess St. and their general shipping is done from their track warehouse on Argyle St.

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO.

Of Chicago, Ill. was brought to the writer's attention by supplying the first harvester and self-binder used in this country to W. R. Sinclair, St. James, Man., for the harvest of 1878. This was a wire binder and cost the purchaser about \$400 laid down on his farm, but it did excellent work for many years. This company also supplied the first twine binder used here. It went to Dr. Morrison, of Portage la Prairie, in the year 1880. This machine also proved a success and gave excellent satisfaction from the start. The late C. H. McCormick was the patentee for the first machine to cut grass and grain by horse power, which was used successfully in 1831, and the company, since then till the present time, have been first as manufacturers of harvest machines. The company has always made a specialty of harvesting machines, but they have built and equipped with the latest improved machinery the finest twine factory in the world during the year 1900 and are now prepared to supply binding twine of their own make to go with their binders and the trade generally. This company, no doubt, has greater facilities and resources than any other machine makers in the world, for as far back as 1883 they received a telegraph order for machines from their agents at Winnipeg, and in less than one day after receiving the order they had loaded and shipped a whole train load and had made a time contract with the railroad company to carry the train from Chicago to Winnipeg, and the train actually arrived here before the invoices could arrive by mail. They sell first-class machines and send experts every year free to look after and put them in order during the life of the machine. Previous to 1883 they sold in this trade a machine here and a machine there, or a car load here and a car load there, but that year they made Westbrook & Fairchild their agents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and through them sold several hundred machines, and they continued to act as agents till 1887, when H. S. Westbrook became the company's agent. He continued to represent them till 1891, when they opened out in their own name, with G. H. White as general agent. He died in 1892 and was succeeded by H. J. Carleton, who was again succeeded in 1893 by W. A. Cavanaugh, their present able and affable general agent, under whose efficient management their business has assumed large proportions, in fact, it is said to be as large, if not larger, than that of any other in harvesting machinery here. Since they opened out a general agency here in 1883 they have always kept a full and complete stock of repairs for their various machines, and now they have above 150 agencies in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, at each of which they keep a full stock of repairs. In 1899 the company's business became so great that in order to handle it more efficiently and expeditiously another general agency was established, with headquarters at Regina, under the able management of Walter J. Cummings. The company's motto is, "What we say we do, we do do." This is endorsed by their large number of customers throughout the country, and their policy of honorable, upright and lenient dealing has made them very popular not only with their customers, but with the trade generally.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

This firm started in this country in 1881 and have done business here ever since. The firm was known as Stevens, Turner & Burns until 1886, when Mr. Turner withdrew and the firm name was changed to Stevens & Burns. In 1894 they were absorbed by the Stevens Mfg. Co. They have been represented by Westbrook & Fairchild, John Elliott & Sons, the late John F. Rogers, Fred J. Calvert and John Stevens. They have handled and manufactured The Stevens threshing engines and separators, wagons, sleighs and seed drills. Their goods and repairs are now handled by John Stevens. He is also agent for the Rock Island Plow Co., of Rock Island, Ill., who are carrying a full line of plows and extra in Winnipeg and are making this a distributing point for Manitoba and the Territories.

THE McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., OSHAWA, ONT.

This factory was established over 30 years ago. For some time their goods were handled in Winnipeg on commission. The demand for their goods became so great that in November, 1899, they decided to open up warehouses and conduct business here independently. They enjoy the reputation of being the only carriage factory in Canada having warehouses devoted exclusively to the carriage trade. Their branch is located at No. 144 Princess St. On December 7th, 1899, when business was flourishing as

it had never before in this country, their factory was destroyed by fire. This naturally handicapped the firm for "1900" business. Before the ashes from the fire were cold arrangements were under way looking to the completion of a larger and more modern plant. This they have to-day. Their capacity is greater than ever, but even with the increased facilities they find it difficult supplying goods to meet the demand. Their goods are handled in all the principal places in British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Manitoba. When the Winnipeg branch was opened R. McKenzie, of Manitou, was appointed manager.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.

Of Brantford, Canada, first established a branch in Winnipeg in the spring of 1882, under the management of Frank J. Waterous. The only agricultural implement that they manufacture is the threshing engine, although they handle threshers and their equipments. When they commenced their branch here they handled a line of plows, wagons, buggies and sleighs. It was their intention to handle a full line of agricultural implements, considering that there would not be sufficient call for their own machinery. In this, however, they were mistaken, and ever since have dropped all outside lines of agricultural implements, only continuing with the engines and threshers. In 1886 they removed the repair shop to St. Paul, going into the manufacturing business there, but the business here has since been carried on under the management of Geo. W. Erb, with splendid success.

WEST & TIFFANY

Continued in the implement business here from 1876 to 1882 or 1883, handling the Marsh harvester, the Fish Bros.' wagon and general line of mowers, rakes, plows, harrows, etc.



H. S. WESTBROOK.

HASLAM & WILSON

Were in the implement business here in 1877, handling the Walter A. Wood's manufactures, of Hoosick Falls, N.Y., and Frost & Wood, of Smith's Falls, Ont., with a full general line, and continued to do a fairly successful trade till 1882 or 1883, when they gradually drew out.

DICK & BANNING

Represented A. Harris Son & Co. here from 1875 till 1879, when L. M. Jones took charge of their business here as manager.

JOHN TAYLOR

Was the representative of H. A. Massey here from 1876 till 1879 or 1880, when he was succeeded by T. J. McBride.

W. H. DISBROW

Was in business here in 1876, handling the manufactures of John Watson of Ayr, Ont., and a general line of farm implements suitable to the trade here. He continued until 1880.

MUIR, WOODS & WAUGH.

This firm, composed of Robt. Muir, S. B. Woods and J. C. Waugh, opened out in a general line of farm implements early in 1880 and continued here in business for two years. They handled reapers, mowers and other goods made by Gurney, Russell & Co., of Dundas, Ont., and threshing machinery made by John Abell, of Toronto, Ont. They also handled a full line of plows, harrows, etc.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO.

Was first constituted as Anderson & Calvert in 1889, and continued till 1891, when Fred Calvert drew out and Mr. Anderson continued alone till 1900, when he took in Jos. Bryan as a member of the company, and they are now acting as the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.'s local agents for

the Winnipeg territory, but have a full line of implements which they are handling for the jobbing trade throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and as the goods they handle are first-class and the members of the company very popular, they are getting a good and profitable trade.

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.

The line of plows and other farm implements manufactured by the Moline Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., were first introduced into this country by H. S. Westbrook in 1888, and successfully sold by him until 1892. H. F. Anderson then became their agent and handled their goods so successfully that their trade was one of the largest in the province. In 1897 Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were added to the territory controlled by the Minnesota Moline Plow Co., of Minneapolis, who conducted the business through H. F. Anderson until July 1st, 1900. On that date the territory was given to the Canadian Moline Plow Co. (an independent corporation), under the management of J. J. Bugge, for the exclusive sale of the Moline Plow Co.'s full line of plows and other farm implements, Fish Bros., Racine, Wis., farm wagons and Tudhope Carriage Co.'s, Orillia, Ont., vehicles. This company have about 150 agencies in the west and are doing a most satisfactory business.

THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER CO.

The trade in Manitoba of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, manufacturers of the Champion harvesting machines, was handled by the Fargo and Minneapolis houses up to March 1st, 1900. Then the company saw fit to establish a branch in Winnipeg and thereby placed themselves in a position to handle the trade according to its demands. Since that time their trade has leaped forward at an astonishing rate. The machines are occupying a prominent place in the sample rooms of a large number of dealers in the province and the Territories. During the harvest of 1900 a great many Canadian farmers had a rare opportunity to note the capacity of Champion machines to handle all extreme conditions of grain and grass, proving to them that these machines are thoroughly adapted to their needs.

JOHNSTON & STEWART.

This is practically a new firm in the city, being composed of Wm. Johnston, who was in Brandon from 1891 to 1898, and A. M. Stewart, of Winnipeg. They commenced in the spring of 1898 and are doing a prosperous and flourishing jobbing trade. They handle the P. & O. plows, Champion binders and mowers, Acme Harvester Co.'s stackers and rakes, the Ayr American Plow Co.'s plows, cultivators and harrows. Jno. Campbell & Son's buggies and carriages, Fish Bros. Mfg. Co.'s wagons, Gaar-Scott & Co.'s threshers and engines, the Thomas Mfg. Co.'s hay rakes, McMullen gasoline engine, and the Kentucky and Hoosier shoe and disc drills. This firm have a commodious and elegant warehouse on the west side of Main St., north of the C.P.R. tracks, with access to these tracks at the rear of the warehouse. They have about 125 agents in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and we feel sure they will make their influence and energy felt in the trade throughout the country, as they are practical, experienced and popular men.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

In the year 1891 the following firms, who had been doing business here for various lengths of time, consolidated in the above, viz.: Massey Mfg. Co., A. Harris, Son & Co., The Patterson & Bro. Co., and Van Allen & Agur. Since then the new firm have handled the various lines that had been handled previously by all the above companies. They handle engines, threshers, binders, mowers, rakes, seeders, cultivators, harrows, plows, wagons, etc., etc. They have the largest staff of any company doing business in the country and have between 150 and 200 local agents throughout Manitoba and N.W.T., mostly on salary, who do business in warehouses belonging to the company, and they do the largest business in general lines of farm machinery of any company in the country. T. J. McBride was the first manager in charge here and was succeeded by J. H. Housser, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Agur, who has proven a very popular and efficient manager. For the past year or two he has been in ill-health and at present is taking a vacation. In the meantime he is relieved by Geo. Forsyth, his assistant. The company has spacious and commodious offices and show rooms on the corner of William and Princess Sts., which are being altered and beautified at the present time. The large and convenient warehouses of the company are situated on Point Douglas Ave., on the C.P.R. track.

HAGGART & COCHRANE

Opened out a general farm implement business here about 1879, with Robert Cochrane as general agent or manager, and handled the manufactures of John Haggart, of Brampton, and Haggart & Cochrane, of St. Thomas, Ont., composed of engine, threshers and harvesting machines, and also wagons, seeders, plows, harrows, etc., and a full line of vehicles. They remained in the trade here till about 1890, and then drew out, but continued to supply goods to their local agents, Messrs. O'Donohue & Cochrane.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day, after a terrible 'speer', he said to us: 'It's no use. I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee, or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**



Brantford Galvanized Steel Windmills Towers and Grinders.

"Ideal" Steel Power Windmills are the only mills having new Governing Device and Patent Roller and Ball Bearings.

Thousands in use.

"Ideal" Power Mill W. Goodridge, Oak Bank, Man.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of

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FOR SALE.

MCCLOSKEY WIRE FENCE MACHINES

Will weave stays on any size wire, smooth or barbed. Speediest, simplest, most perfect ever invented. Write for particulars. Agents wanted. **J. R. TENNANT, Morden, Man., Western representative.**

When writing, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

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The "Provincial Mutual" is the
Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

And the most Reliable Company in the Province.

Established 1891 by Charter.

Has been successfully operated for 10 years.
Is Managed by Manitoba Farmers ONLY.
Has paid \$130,000 for losses to farmers.
Has paid ALL CLAIMS TO DATE except 25 per cent. of last year's losses.
Has paid an AVERAGE OF \$5.30 PER ACRE for total loss and same rate for partial.
Has charged about 22c. ONLY per acre on an average.
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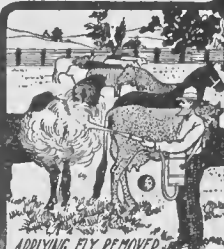
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Succeeded by Sawyer, Massey Co., for many years have been doing a first-class business here in threshing engines, thrashers and threshing outfits, under the supervision of the well-known and kind-hearted bachelor, Geo. Kirkland, who is noted for the keen business tact he exhibits and the energy and perseverance he displays in pushing the company's goods to the front. Under his direction the business has become one of the largest of its kind in the city. He has surrounded himself with a strong, first-class staff of salesmen, who thoroughly understand the business, and when he secures a female assistant as his better half, that rumor says he is about to engage, other threshermen will be more envious of him than ever, for his popularity undoubtedly will greatly increase, as will also his trade for the company. All the implement men in the city will take off their hats to dear old Kirk and his—etc.

THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE & MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

John Abell established business in 1845, and has done business in this Northwestern country for the past 25 years. In 1894 the present company was incorporated and continued the business here through agents until January 1st, 1898, when a branch was established at Winnipeg, opening at 144 Princess St. On November 1st, 1899, they removed to their present commodious quarters immediately north of the C.P.R. crossing, on the west side of Main St., Nos. 753, 760 and 762, which property they acquired during the previous summer. The property extends through to King St. and they have a railway spur track on their premises, with the necessary facilities for handling their large and growing trade. They are represented throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories by about 50 agents and their goods, which are composed of all kinds of threshers, threshing engines and saw and grist mills, are well and favorably known throughout Manitoba and the Territories and their interests are well looked after here by their genial manager, L. Hartshorne.

THE DEERING HARVESTER CO.

Was first represented here in 1882 by David Maxwell & Co., and in 1883 by Cowan, Robbins & Co., but in 1884 David Maxwell & Co. again became agents and continued to handle their goods till 1892, when the Fairchild Co. became their agents and continued so till 1895. The company then came into the trade in their own name and was represented by a blockman named Sylvester, who placed some 150 or 200 binders in 1896. H. S. Westbrook succeeded Sylvester and sold in 1897 about 500 binders, and mowers, rakes and twine in like proportion. In January, 1898, O. M. Hatcher was associated with Mr. Westbrook. In September, 1898, the latter was engaged by another house and Mr. Hatcher continued as general agent till December, 1900, handling the business with energy and success. He was then succeeded by Wm. Heath. This company has gradually continued to increase its trade here till now it stands well to the fore, because its goods are becoming well-known as being first-class in their respective lines. There is no doubt that under the able management of Mr. Heath the company will make its competitors watch closely and work hard, or it will shortly stand well at the head of the trade here. Its products for this trade are binders, mowers, rakes and twine. They have over 100 local agents in Manitoba and the Territories.

O'DONOHUE & COCHRANE,

Composed of John O'Donohue and Robert Cochrane, commenced business the second door south of Jos. Maw & Co. about 1890, and continued handling a full line of agricultural implements and vehicles for a couple of years, when they dissolved partnership and the business was continued by Robert Cochrane till about 1895, when he also retired on his own account, but has continued quite successfully in the commission business. Mr. O'Donohue now holds office under the Dominion Government and is sitting at the seat of customs.

COWAN, ROBBINS & CO.,

Composed of David and William Cowan and John Robbins, opened out and did a large business from 1881 till 1884, when they closed up. They handled a full line of implements, among which was the Deering Harvester Co.'s harvesting machines. They displayed a keen business spirit, conducting the business with resolution and energy.

MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO.

Was represented here by John Taylor for some years, but in 1879 they opened out in their own name with T. J. McBride as manager and continued to do a largely increasing business in all kinds of agricultural implements till 1891, when they were absorbed by the Massey-Harris Co.

PATTERSON & BRO. CO.

Were first known in the trade here as Peter Patterson & Bro. They were represented by the late E. Kelly from 1876 till 1884. They then dropped out of the business till 1888, when they opened under the above title, with H. S. Westbrook as manager. They handled a complete line of farm machinery in conjunction with their own make of harvesting machines and did a flourish-

ing trade from the start. In 1890 Mr. Westbrook was succeeded by Alfred Patterson as manager and the business continued to prosper till the amalgamation with the Massey-Harris Co. in 1891. The binder made by this company, known as the "Patterson," was, and is still, known as a very superior machine.

A. HARRIS, SON & CO.

Were represented here by Dick & Banning in the early seventies, and in 1879 they opened out on the corner of Market and Main Sts., with L. M. Jones as manager, where they continued for some years, and then moved to Market St., in the building now occupied by The Cockshutt Plow Co. They handled their own make of harvesting machinery, combined with a full line of implements of other manufacturers. Mr. Jones continued the management here till about 1889, when J. H. Housser took the management, and continued till 1891, when the company was absorbed by the Massey-Harris Co., after a long-continued and successful career in the trade here.

VAN ALLEN & AGUR

Commenced business here about 1882 and dealt principally in vehicles and small implements. They carried on a very successful and lucrative trade in conjunction with the Massey Mfg. Co. till 1891, when they amalgamated with the Massey-Harris Co.

You will forgive me, I trust, if I trespass further on your space by mentioning one or two other matters that I think rightly belong to this history. It seems to be the aim of some parties, interested or otherwise, to widen the distance between the manufacturer and dealer in implements and the farmer, by industriously working upon the prejudices of the latter to the detriment of all. After close observation in the business for 35 or 36 years, it strikes me that these interests, if not identical, are at least closely allied. This must be evident to the most unobservant, for any one acquainted with the subject knows that the implement manufacturers and dealers are always glad when the farmers have good crops and are prosperous, and no one can gainsay the fact that most of our best farmers at the present day have received courteous, kind and lenient treatment at the hands of the implement dealers. Is it not true that the dealers hold obligations against the farmers of this country of some \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000? and, if so, there certainly should be the closest friendship and strictest confidence existing between them. Further, is it not true that implement dealers are the only merchants in the country who give a written guarantee with their goods, and is it not also true that were it not for the machines supplied by the manufacturers of implements this country could not have been developed as it is to-day? It is also true that farmers have a trial of machines, and not till after fully tested to the satisfaction of the purchaser is the sale completed and all of the first-class manufacturers send expert machinists into the field free of charge to the farmer to put machines in order that have been bought years before. All this being so, why should not the greatest confidence and friendship exist between implement dealers and farmers?

In closing, I wish to say that in my opinion the reasons why farm machinery is cheaper now than it was twenty years ago is because of the greater and cheaper and improved facilities for manufacturing them. It may be of some interest to know who were engaged in the machinery business in 1877 who are still in this country. They are: I. E. Fairchild and the writer, Winnipeg; F. Chapin, Hartney; Robert Hunt, Dauphin; Chris. Trover, Oxbow; J. B. Stepler, Morden; W. H. Disbrow, Banff; W. Burns, Portage la Prairie, and J. C. Waugh. The writer is the pioneer, having been here twenty-four years and in the business thirty-six years.

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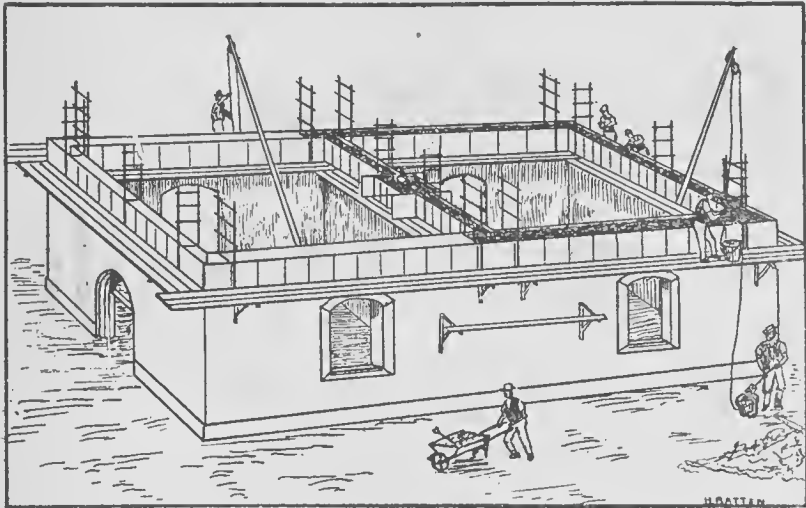
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Has for sale in Yorkton 2 acres, all under cultivation, brick veneer house, 22x26, and log stable. This is a real cheap property.

Has for sale several farms and a large number of sections of unimproved farming lands; for instance, sections 7 and 17-27-1, at \$3.00 per acre, 10 equal annual instalments at 6% interest.

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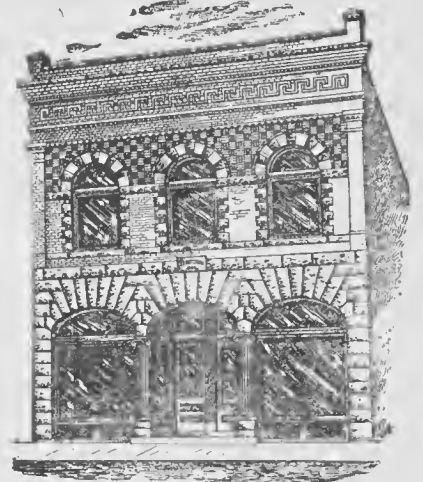
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Forestry Questions in the West.

By Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, Ont.

In the near future the subject of forestry will become one of very great importance to Canada, as this is above all others the timber country of the world, at least as far as the coniferous species are concerned. The present forest wealth of the Dominion is even yet almost beyond estimate, but this fact should not lead us into the shortsighted policy of entering the woods and cutting everything in sight with the assurance that there is always plenty of timber still left to fall back upon, and that economy is not yet necessary in this connection. The settlers in Manitoba and the Territories can appreciate the benefits to be derived from neighboring forests or wood lands far more than do the people of the Eastern Provinces, where trees are so abundant that the real good they do is not realized until they are all cut down or until the settlers move west to a country which is practically treeless.

ROOM FOR TREE PLANTING.

Even now in many parts of the East the farmers are beginning to feel the evil effects of the indiscriminate war which was waged on the forests in early days. In pioneer times a tree was regarded in the light of an enemy, an obstacle to settlement to be got rid of as soon as possible, in many cases with a total disregard to the after suitability of the land for agriculture or pasture. In this way, although immense areas of splendid farming land were opened up for production, still hundreds of acres of land totally unfit for agriculture were cleared at the same time, and from that day to this have been lying practically unproductive of anything with the exception of weeds, which find their way into the neighboring fields. On the greater number of the farms in the East are to be found plots of ground varying in extent, which for various reasons cannot be cultivated and which if they had not been cleared in the first place would have been, if properly managed, a source of revenue and beauty to the farm. Many of the farmers are now commencing to plant such places as these, but this entails a considerable expenditure which could easily have been saved by a little foresight.

TREES ARE NEEDED FOR SHELTER AND FUEL.

Although the timber supply in the north is very great, still it is practically out of the reach of the present settled districts in Manitoba and the North-

west, where the proportion of timbered land to prairie is extremely small, and it is of great importance that what little timber there is should be well protected. The value to be derived from a forest should not be looked upon solely from the standpoint of possible direct financial returns, although this should not by any means be lost sight of. The chief benefits which are to be obtained from neighboring timber belts are mostly obtained indirectly in the form of protection from the extremes of temperature, health owing to the purifying action of the trees on the air and water, uniformity of water supply and general modification of the climate. In the West, those districts which are free from timber have naturally been the first to be settled on and such timbered areas as may have been in the neighborhood have been drawn upon as a common fuel supply. With the conditions such as they are one would suppose that it would have been to the interest of the settlers to see that such timbered areas were protected from fire and from indiscriminate cutting with a view to obtaining a continual supply in the future. But as is often the case, what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and as a result many such settlements are now practically without any natural fuel supply. Laws have been enacted at various times with a view to protecting timber from fire and theft, but as a rule have not been suf-



THE NEW HOME ON E. W. HANNA'S FARM, GRISWOLD, MAN.

ficiently enforced. What with the inroads of fire and indiscriminate cutting, each man trying to get the best before his neighbor secures it, the timbered area in the settled districts is gradually getting smaller and smaller, which means that the country is losing annually hundreds of dollars, a great part of which could easily be saved if the settlers could only be brought to see the actual loss which this means to themselves.

TIMBER RESERVES.

Since the establishment of a Forestry Branch at Ottawa a scheme has been

outlined by which the government proposes to co-operate with the settlers in the prairie districts in helping them to set out shelter belts and plantations on their properties. In this country especially, tree planting is an expensive undertaking and entails also a considerable amount of labor. This is another very strong reason why the present very limited amount of timber should be well protected. If the expense of protecting woodland be compared with that of planting it will be found that only one acre can be planted, whereas at the same



THE OLD HOME ON THE HANNA FARM.

cash expense, but just a valuation of the work expended in planting and cultivation. An acre of trees well laid out around the buildings certainly adds more than \$16 to the market value of a farm.

GROWING TREES FOR FUEL.

The aim of every farmer is to get out of his farm as much money as possible. In order to do this he grows such crops as he knows will pay him best. On the richest land he sows wheat because it will give him better returns than any other crop; on soil not quite so good he makes more money by growing oats, barley or rye or else he turns it into pasture land. Other spots perhaps are very stony, or the soil is very poor, or the slope may be too steep to allow of cultivation, and are therefore allowed to lie unproductive. They are practically a source of loss to the owner because such land is taxed just as highly as the more productive land of his farm. The question arises would it not pay better to grow trees on such spots than to allow them to lie idle year after year, not even paying for the tax on them? The Manitoba maple, the Dakota cottonwood and Russian poplar are all very quick-growing trees, especially the cottonwood and poplar. The wood from these trees no doubt does not make the very best fuel, ranking perhaps a little below the native aspen, but the advantage of having a supply of fuel on the farm is apparent to any settler who has to haul wood a long distance. Cottonwood trees planted on the experimental farms about eight years ago as small seedlings are now from 25 to 30 feet high. A few acres of such trees would be a most valuable addition to any farm. Judging from the size of the trees above mentioned at least 15 to 20 cords could be grown on an acre in from eight to ten years on fairly good soil, if properly looked after during three or four years after planting.

VARIETIES OF TREES.

Although the number of hardy trees, which are available for planting on the prairie is rather limited as compared with those which can be grown in the East, there are at least a dozen or more varieties which can be successfully raised throughout the greater part of the West. Of the poplars we have the native aspen and Balm of Gilead, the Dakota cottonwood and two or three varieties of Russian poplar. Then there is the green ash, native elm, birch and several varieties of willow. Of conifers, the white spruce and American larch are native over the greater part of the West, and the Scotch pine has been introduced and successfully grown at several points in Manitoba and the Territories.

WHY CULTIVATION IS NECESSARY.

In order to raise trees of any kind on the prairie it is absolutely necessary to first have the ground well and deeply prepared. Owing to long years of exposure to wind and rain the virgin soil has become so compact that it is almost impossible for trees to get a foothold unless the soil is well opened up. After planting, the ground must be kept cul-

cost perhaps 50 to 60 acres of existing woods could be kept free from fire and in good productiveness. Recognizing the importance of this fact, the government has set aside, both in Manitoba and in the Territories, tracts of timbered lands, principally at the headwaters of rivers, to be timber reserves, and these are protected from fire by rangers, who patrol their respective districts when the weather is dry and danger from fire greatest.

SHELTER BELTS GROW QUICKLY.

The work of starting plantations and shelter belts on the prairies will be by no means an easy one, although it has been sufficiently demonstrated by the experimental farms and many enterprising private individuals that with proper care many varieties of trees may be successfully grown. No one living on the open prairie needs to be told what benefits he will derive from good shelter belts around his house and farm buildings. Everyone agrees as to the necessity for these; but many consider that it is too much work and too expensive an undertaking to warrant them spending time on tree planting. According to detailed accounts kept on the experimental farms an acre of land can be planted and a good shelter belt established in about three to four years at an expense of about \$16. This is not a

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BARN ON E. W. HANNA'S FARM, GRISWOLD, MAN.

tivated in order to preserve the moisture and to keep down weeds until the trees have grown large enough to shade and choke out any other vegetation. They then require no more cultivating, as the leaves falling every year form a good mulch over the soil and natural forest conditions are established. After five or six years it may be necessary to go through the plantation and thin out certain trees which may be doing harm by crowding out a neighbor of a more valuable variety, or some of the trees may be cut out and replaced by some more tender kinds, such as Scotch pine and other evergreens.

WHY NURSERY-GROWN TREES ARE BEST.

For several reasons young trees grown in a nursery from seed are better adapted for planting out than are those got from the bush. As a rule their roots are much better developed and more compact, making it easier for them to become established after transplanting. They are usually hardier, having been grown under more exposed conditions. The reason why so many of the young trees taken from the bush die is because they cannot stand the sudden change from the shade and protection of the mother trees to full sunlight and drying winds on the open prairie. It would pay any farmer who intends to plant any of his land in trees to collect his own seed and raise his own plants. Such seed as maple, ash and elm can very easily be secured almost every year. Elm seed ripens early in June and should be sown as soon as gathered in a well-prepared seed bed. Maple and ash ripen in the fall; the ash should be sown at once, but the maple should be kept over till spring and sown about the second week in May, as the young seedlings are easily damaged by late frosts if they come up too early.

ADVANTAGES OF RAISING YOUR OWN SEEDLINGS

A few pounds of seed will produce a large number of young trees at a very small expense. There are many advantages in favor of raising seedlings close to the place where it is intended to make a plantation.

1. The young trees have been grown under the same conditions of soil, climate, etc., as they will experience when planted out, and they will not be injured by any sudden change.

2. They can be planted almost as soon as they are taken up from the nursery and thus run less risk of drying out.

3. The farmer is perfectly independent in that he can plant whenever it suits him best, whereas if the young trees are shipped in from outside points he has to stop work when time is very valuable, go to the station or nursery for his trees, bring them back, and spend some time heeling them in or planting when the more important work of the farm demands his attention.

The Department of the Interior has started this year a co-operative scheme by which settlers are helped to lay out shelter belts and plantations by being provided free of charge with seeds or seedlings of various hardy forest trees, and advice given as to planting and the subsequent care of the trees. This scheme is being taken hold of by the settlers very rapidly and means that an enormous amount of plant material will be needed for distribution every year. Owing to bad seasons, or from other causes it may not always be possible to raise sufficient plant material to supply all applications. It would therefore be well for intending planters not to rely altogether upon obtaining material from the Forestry Branch, but to raise a small number of trees themselves. The expense is practically nothing, and in many ways may be found cheaper than getting seedlings free of charge. According to the conditions of the scheme, the land which the applicant wishes to plant must first be examined by an agent of the Forestry Branch, to see that the soil is in proper condition and also to find out what trees are best suited to the locality and soil. Farmers who wish to avail themselves of the co-

Maber's Carpets are Good Carpets.

With what we have to offer under this heading, there is no reason why you shouldn't be up-to-date in floor dressing in the same degree as the residents of the fashionable boulevards of metropolitan cities. The same resources are at your command, through the medium of this Great Mail Order House. Moreover, we are willing to act in an advisory capacity, giving you willingly, whether you buy or not, the benefit of our wide experience, gained in the markets of Europe, Asia and America. We will carpet your floors correctly, and save you money on the transaction; and remember, we never misrepresent; also bear in mind that we are in a position to sell good Carpets as low, or lower, than any house in America. From our thousands of patterns we can satisfy the most exacting purchaser. Send dimensions of rooms and we will submit estimates, sewed ready to lay on the floor.

When ordering Carpets not estimated, allow at least one yard extra for waste in matching pattern on each room. If Carpet can be cut with less waste money will be refunded. Delay in despatch will be avoided by carefully carrying out the above instructions. We make up all Carpets free of charge.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING.

Draw a complete diagram of the rooms or spaces to be carpeted, as nearly correctly in shape and proportions as possible.

Measure with a rule or yard stick in preference to a tape line, and state dimensions in feet and inches.

Measure from the straight side and give length and depth of all windows, doors and other recesses, jogs, etc., separately; also extreme length and extreme breadth, to prove correctness of the shorter measures.

In measuring bay windows, the diagram should be accurate, width and length of bevelled sides exactly stated.

If a room be narrower at one end or side than at the other, give the two measurements, from opposite corners diagonally.

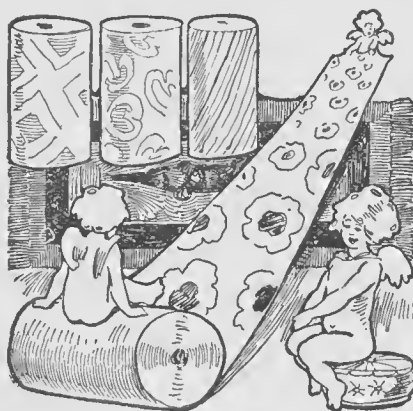
When several connecting rooms or spaces are carpeted with the same pattern, more detailed measurements should be taken, and all passages and doorways fully shown.

Measure for border carpets should be very exact.

Indicate front of house on diagram of each floor and the direction you wish pattern to run by the figure of an arrow.

Measure stairs on the wall side, giving the entire length, with a half a yard added for slips. Wide steps at bottom can be mentioned separately.

AXMINSTER CARPETS.



Our range of Templeton's Axminsters—makers of the world's standard carpets of this class—is exceedingly large. Everything that is newest, brightest, most artistic and best is represented. We can recommend these carpets highly for beauty of design, rich appearance and velvety softness. We can supply the body carpet with either 18 or 22 inch border to match, as desired, also 3 stair carpet in the same designs. Most splendid values, \$1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 per yard.

MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS.

27 inches. 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. per yd.
22 inches. 65c., 80c. per yard.
18 inches. 25c., 30c., 35c. per yard.

BRITISH BRUSSELS.



Our large range of these popular carpets has been selected with the greatest care. It contains the best that time, money or long experience could buy from the leading English makers. The designs are specially handsome, in all the latest color combinations, which are suitable for any room or hall. 3 borders and 3 stairs to match all patterns. Exceptional values. 75c., 90c., \$1.00, 1.05, 1.25 per yard.

Extra fine quality, \$1.50 per yard.
Hall and stair combinations at same prices and values. MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

WILTON CARPETS.

English Wilton Carpets.—Our importations of these well-known floor coverings have been on an unusually large scale, all that is newest and best in designs and color combinations to be found in the British markets being included in the gigantic stock we now offer to our patrons. \$1.50 and 1.75 per yard.

Royal Crown Wiltons—the finest wearing carpet known. Standard goods by English manufacturers. \$2.25 per yard.
MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

VELVET CARPETS.

Crossley make. For those who wish a rich effective carpet, very durable for wear, at a reasonable price, we recommend this popular carpet. We have a large range of beautiful designs in all the latest color combinations—greens, blues, terra cottas and rich crimsons—with 22 inch borders to match. Values are really marvellous; unquestionable money savers to you. \$1.25, 1.35 and 1.50 per yard.

MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

The amount of wear obtainable from these Carpets is marvellous, considering the price. Pretty patterns, the design being taken from some of the best Brussels and Wilton effects. All reversible. 25c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. per yard.
MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

Our importation of these goods is particularly attractive, the very greatest care having been given to their selection. All the finest productions of the leading British manufacturers are included in our great range. Our six best grades are particularly worthy of note, as they are equal in effectiveness of design and beauty of color combination to the best Brussels on the market. 3 border and 3 stair to match. 50c., 55c., 65c., 80c. per yard.

Also the famous Balmoral Tapestry, noted everywhere for their beauty of design and rich appearance. \$1.00 and 1.10 per yd.

Cheaper grades of Tapestry Carpets, 30c., 35c., 40c. and 45c. per yard.

Mottled Tapestry Carpets, 25c. per yard.
MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

WOOL CARPETS.



Durable serviceable Carpets, very popular for bedrooms. Beautiful designs and all reversible. 70c., 80c., 90c., \$1.00 and 1.10 per yard.

Best Scotch 3-ply, \$1.25 per yard.
MADE UP FREE OF CHARGE.

SAMPLES.

When samples of Carpets are wanted, we will send them upon request, BUT WE MUST KNOW THE STYLE of Carpet wanted, also the price you wish to pay for same. It is really NOT NECESSARY TO HAVE SAMPLES of Carpet, for if you will tell us the predominating colors, the style of design, and the room it is to be used in, we will guarantee to make selections that will please. We have never had a carpet returned, nor a word of complaint when Carpets have been ordered in this way. To those who wish samples of Carpets to select from, we will send a complete assortment if you will promise that the samples will be returned, and will pay the express charges on the samples. We will allow you these on your order when it exceeds \$10.00.

operative scheme so as to start planting next spring should send in their applications not later than the first day of September. This will give the Forestry Branch an opportunity to find out the exact number of trees which will be necessary for distribution, and arrangements can then be made for an adequate supply. Applications coming in after this date will be held over till the following year.

Information regarding the co-operative scheme will be given to anyone addressing communications to E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, Ont.

Tree Planting Notice.

The Farmer has endeavored to keep its readers posted as to the progress of the tree planting movement lately instituted by Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry. An officer of the Department visits each applicant for trees, and to facilitate this work and give opportunity to have it all done before winter, Mr. Stewart has decided to close all applications for planting next spring on September 1st. An advertisement to that effect will be found elsewhere in this issue. Therefore, those who contemplate taking advantage of the tree planting offer of the government for next spring should notify the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa at once.

Simple Press for Botanical Specimens.

A Northwest botanist gives us the following simple instructions for making a press for flowers or other botanical specimens: Take two pieces of light board about, say, 15 inches long and 12 inches wide. Strengthen these by an iron strip fastened across near each end of one side of each board. The boards are placed faces together with the iron strips on the outside and pressure is applied by means of bolts passing through the boards and irons at each corner and arranged as thumb-screws. The plants and paper padding are placed between the boards. This press is carried very conveniently in travelling, and may be taken along on any plant-gathering excursions and the specimens pressed at once.

The State of California has appropriated \$250,000 to purchase and preserve a grove of famous redwood trees near Santa Cruz.

The continued care of trees cannot be too strongly urged. The labor of tree-growing is not the work of a day. Trees do not mature in a year, or two years or three years. They require cultivation and fencing and tending during all the years of their infancy. One of the greatest causes of loss amongst trees set out in this country has been the lack of proper care afterwards. This is the season of the year to keep on looking after the growing trees. Do not let the grass and weeds grow up about them.

It is the intention of the Western Horticultural Society to hold a convention in the Exhibition grounds on August 1, at 1 p. m. Short speeches will be delivered by Prof. S. B. Green, of the Agricultural Society of Minnesota; Prof. T. A. Hoverstad, of the Minnesota Experiment Station; S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm; Angus Mackay, Hugh McKellar and Professor Baird. The proceedings will terminate before the attraction programme commences, so as not to interfere with the more attractive portion of the day's enjoyment. The speeches delivered will afterwards be published in pamphlet form and will be obtainable from members of the society.

When at Brandon the other day we had a look in at the nursery of H. L. Patmore. Mr. Patmore has gone freely into fruit growing of late years, and

so far with very fair success. On his 4-year-planted crab apples and hybrids fruit set very heavily. The frost of June 6th destroyed some, but the shelter from high maple hedges saved a fair proportion, which is now doing well and swelling rapidly. The trees are very vigorous. Plum trees are loaded with fruit, which is swelling fast and will ripen early. Gooseberries and currants are a fair crop, size very good. Red and black raspberries are an abundant crop. Every farmer should grow them. Owing to the drought of 1900 strawberries made few runners and are scarce.

"Level Up."

By Jay Jay Stone.

Boys, if in the race of life,
You should find
Yourself behind,
Never mind!
Do not falter in the strife:
Keep working up,
Nor pause to sup
Of Envy's cup,
But "level up."

If in knowledge you should lack,
Books and leisure
In full measure
Bring this treasure;
Study hard and turn not back;
Thought, reaching up,
Aspires to sup
Of reason's cup
And "level up."

If in refinement you're behind,
Improve each chance;
You may advance
And enhance
Every noble power of mind;
Drink Learning's cup,
E'en sup by sup,
'Twill not disrupt,
But "level up."—American Teacher.

When you go out to take your place,
Look to your needs;
See that your deeds
Support your creeds;
And firmly, calmly set your face
Looking ever up;
Let naught corrupt
Sweet conscience up,
But "level up."—American Teacher.

Life is so made of small things that it takes a strong will to keep them from engulfing us, but the broader and clearer our outlook, the more great thoughts we keep with us for company, the easier it is to do the small duties with cheerfulness and a happy heart.

For years I was annoyed by the quickness with which plaster of paris "set" before my work was finished. One day I was using it in a room where a painter was at work, and he asked, "Why did you not mix that plaster with glue water?" Since then I have had no trouble and find it an easy matter to mend anything, from the setting of a stationary washbowl to a hole in the plaster. I take one-half teacup of glue, soak till soft in lukewarm water, and then add enough cold water to moisten one-half pound of plaster of paris.—Good Housekeeping.

Unsolicited Testimonial.

Winnipeg, July 3rd, 1901.
The Manager,
North-West Fire Insurance Co.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to acknowledge receipt to-day of your cheque for \$280.00 in settlement of my claim for loss by cyclone on the 9th of July last.

After the cyclone I examined my policy and saw it did not cover loss from cyclone, and sent it in for cancellation, receiving from you the amount of unearned premium. Afterwards I found my original policy dated the 28th of January, 1889, covered this loss, and I understood from you agent that the last renewal would cover in the same way. I therefore considered you were liable, but after going into the matter with you, I now see that the cyclone clause on my original policy was a free gift of the company, which you afterwards were obliged to charge for, and not having had it on the policy in force at the time of the cyclone no legal liability could be attached to your company, and I consider you have dealt liberally with me in paying the above mentioned sum.

Yours truly,

(Signed.) JOHN TAIT.



Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkey, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing \$800 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

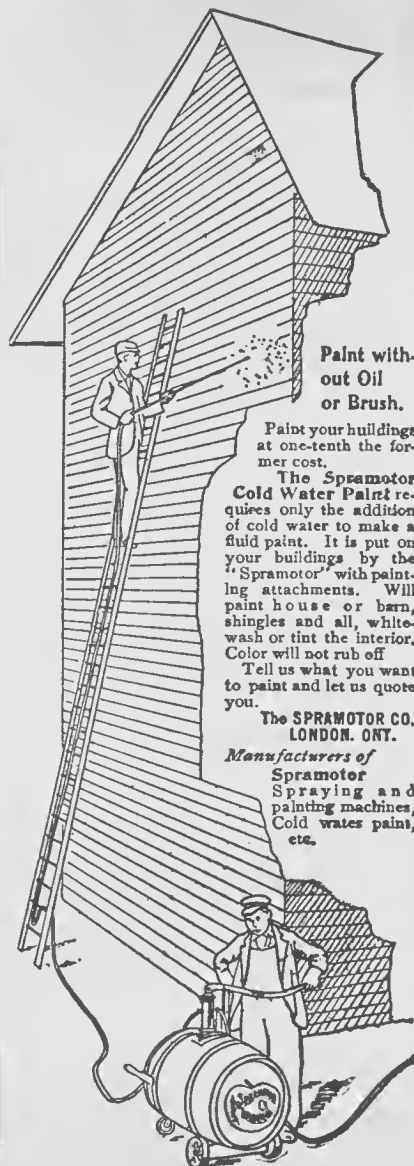
DO YOU LIVE IN
MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA or ALBERTA?

You can grow

Trees, Shrubs and FRUITS

If you plant the hardy varieties we offer. Don't miss so favorable a season for planting. Write for price list to

H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON NURSERY Man.



Paint with-
out Oil
or Brush.

Paint your buildings at one-tenth the former cost.

The Spramotor Cold Water Paint requires only the addition of cold water to make a fluid paint. It is put on your buildings by the "Spramotor" with painting attachments. Will paint house or barn, shingles and all, white-wash or tint the interior. Color will not rub off.

Tell us what you want to paint and let us quote you.

The SPRAMOTOR CO., LONDON, ONT.

Manufacturers of Spramotor Spraying and painting machines, Cold water paint, etc.

WANTED.

Local and travelling salesmen, on salary or commission, to sell our Manitoba Nursery Stock, which is guaranteed hardy and acclimatized. A full line of fruit trees and fruit bushes, seedlings, ornamentals, hardy shrubs, roses, bulbs and seed potatoes, suitable for Manitoba and the Territories. No deposit required for outfit. All supplies free. Permanent position, with chance of advancement to the right men. Your pay weekly.

Special terms for Implement Agents who can devote part time to selling or appointing agents.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

Canada's Greatest Nurseries—
Over 800 acres.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

60,000 ACRES

In the Garden of Manitoba.

I am instructed by the owners to sell by public auction, at the Clarendon Hotel, in the City of Winnipeg, during Exhibition week, sale commencing at 8 o'clock p.m., on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1901

This block of land lies in Townships seven and eight, Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, west of the first principal meridian, all within from twenty to forty miles southwest of Winnipeg, the largest and best local market in the Northwest.

The soil is black loam with clay subsoil, and this will be one of the most productive districts in Manitoba.

The Canadian Northern Branch from St. Charles to Carman is now under construction through this district, and these lands will be within very short distance of shipping points.

Now is the time to secure a farm that will increase in value very rapidly. The boom is on in the Winnipeg district, 260,000 having changed hands during past three months.

Excursion rates during Exhibition week from all points in Northwest and from as far south as St. Paul.

Map showing location of lands can be seen at office of this paper.

Terms: 1/3 cash, balance 7 to 9 years at six per cent.

Full particulars on application to
M. CONWAY, Auctioneer.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar

10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar

5,000 Russian Golden Willow

5,000 Russian Laurel Willow

5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

Virden Nurseries.

VIRIDEN, MAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Dominion Government in FOREST TREE PLANTING should make application to the Superintendent of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, before the first of September next, stating the number of their lot and post office address, in order to give sufficient time for visiting and inspecting the land this fall, and to arrange for supplying seeds, cuttings and young trees for use in planting next fall.

Any applications received after the above date will have to be held over for next year.

E. Stewart,

Supt. of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

July 6th, 1901.

Special Designs
Furnished.

Statuary. Vaults,
Etc.

HOOVER, HOOKES & CO.

Successors to SAM. HOOVER,

GRANITE AND MARBLE

—DEALERS—

259 Main St. WINNIPEG, Man.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

The Price.

He did his duty day by day,
He wronged no one, but toiled away,
With love for all mankind.

He saved a little now and then,
He worshiped God and trusted men,
And sighed not nor repined.

He struck it rich by chance one day,
And threw the tools he used away,
And friends flocked round him then!

But one thing that he had before—
That gave him joy—is his no more,
He's lost his faith in men.

He looks upon all men to-day
As wolves who'd steal his wealth away,
Who'd cheat him if they could!

What say you? Are his heaps of gold
Worth what he gave—the faith of old
In human brotherhood?

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Letter Writing.

Many friendships are lost and family ties loosened by carelessness in the matter of letter-writing.

In this respect we have fallen off greatly from the days of our parents and grandparents. The greater frequency of meeting owing to railways, excursions, and increase of holidays, on one hand, and, on the other, the habit of brevity fostered by compressing our ideas into telegrams and on to postcards, have conspired to prevent us writing such letters as were written fifty years ago.

But where the frequent meetings are not possible it is a pity to get out of touch with relatives or near friends, because we will not trouble to write long letters, telling our feelings, our surroundings, and our daily life. Absence may become a bond and not a divider if this is done, for sometimes it is easier to put ourselves, our very selves, into a letter than into conversation.



FIRST SETTLERS IN THE DIDSBURY SETTLEMENT, ALTA.

The right plan is to have a fixed day for writing, and to make it a duty not to miss. Such letters give infinite pleasure to those who have left the dear old home and are well worth time and talent devoted to them. As well as this, the style and form of letters are important. Badly written letters, ill-spelt, blotted, and untidy, are a fatal indication of the poorness or want of power of the writers, and the little time given to writing nicely and neatly is time well and profitably spent.

The Didsbury Settlement.

An old subscriber of The Nor-West Farmer sends in the photograph from which the engraving on this page is made and writes as follows:

"The photographed group are the first settlers in the Didsbury settlement. They arrived in 1894, when this region was unpopular and other settlers all went past here to the Edmonton district and other more northerly parts. By steady industry and faith in the country these early settlers have prospered from year to year against prophecies of failure made by various outsiders, and now others are following them, and the country is settled far and wide, and is turning into a fine agricultural district. The settlers are mostly from Ontario, where they nearly all were farming. Those who were the first to start settlement here deserve credit, because everywhere this part of Alberta was declared to be worthless. These first settlers, the founders of the Didsbury country, did a real service to the Northwest and are patriots."

Never put soda into the water with which garments, etc., that come next to a baby's skin are washed; it irritates and chafes the delicate skin. Black cotton stockings should be mangled and smoothed with a very cool iron; a hot one quite spoils the color.

Charles Kingsley's recipe for being miserable is as follows: "Think about yourself, about what you want, what respect people ought to pay to you, and what people think of you. In other words, centre all your thoughts on self, and you will have abundance of misery."

How Toggles Thought it Out.

Toggles's Sunday-school teacher had told him something he did not understand very well. As nearly as he could remember, she had said that some man had said that the whole world was like two great heaps, one of the happy things and the other of the unhappy things, and every time we took something from the unhappy heap, and put it on the happy heap, we made the whole world pleasanter and better. Then she had told them a story about the man who said that he had made the world happier by giving a penny to a little girl who had lost hers and was crying about it. Toggles thought it very unlikely that he should ever do such a thing like that, because, even if he should meet such a little girl, the chances were he wouldn't have any penny, and he didn't know just what the teacher meant. If he had been at home with his own Sunday-school teacher, he might have asked; but, being at grandpa's on a visit, and having a new teacher, he just kept very quiet, and put the whole matter carefully away into the back of his head, to keep until he had time to think it over.

The time came the next afternoon, when he was out by the barn, digging in the load of new, fresh sand that grandpa had had dumped there on purpose for him. He made two great piles, as nearly of a size as he could, and the one by his left foot he called the happy pile, and the one by his right hand the unhappy pile; and then he would take a big trowel full of sand from the right-hand pile, and let it sift down on to the left-foot pile, and rejoice to see the unhappy heap grow smaller, and the happy heap grow bigger. And all the time he was thinking how to tell it to Mahel, who was Toggles's little sister, and who hadn't been to Sunday-school because she had torn a great hole in one of her new shoes, and the shoemaker had not fixed it yet.

It was while he was very busy there that mama called him to come into the house. Grandpa had come back with the wagon, and was all ready to take him to the big

factory where they made the kind of milk Toggles had seen the men squirt out of the cows into the thick, sticky milk that Toggles's mama bought in cans at the grocery store. It was something Toggles was very much interested in, and he had asked so many questions about it that grandpa had promised to take him to see it done.

They were just ready to start, and grandpa had just said "Get up!" to Mahel, when Mahel, in her stocking feet, came running to the door.

"I want to go, too," she called.

"Oh, no," said mama, "you have not any shoes to put on. Why, what would the men in the big factory say if they were to see a little girl without any shoes?"

"I want to go," repeated Mahel. "I want to see them make the thick, sticky milk."

"No," said mama, "you can go some other time."

And then Mahel began to cry, for she was littler than Toggles, and all of a sudden Toggles thought of his two heaps.

"I can go some other time," he said.

"Mahel can wear my shoes."

And, sitting down on the steps, he began to unbutton them as fast as ever he could.

Grandpa and mama did not say anything, while Mahel, with tear-stained cheeks, but as radiant as a little cherub, was pulling on the shoes Toggles had just taken off, but they looked at each other, and there were tears in mama's eyes.

"Good-by," called Mahel, as grandpa gathered up the reins. "I wish you were going too."

"Oh! never mind," answered Toggles, "I can go some other time."

And then, hurrying back to his piles, he fell to digging so hard that, long before grandpa and Mahel returned, the unhappy heap was gone, and only the great round happy heap remained.

The danger of fire from using flannelette is too little thought about. More than one case has been recently reported in which the wearing of flannelette has resulted in serious or fatal injuries, due to the readiness with which this new adaptation of cotton catches fire. It is ignorantly believed to be some kind of woolen, which everyone knows does not readily catch fire, and every wearer of flannelette should learn the difference between the two fabrics and be careful accordingly.

FURNER'S MILLINERY

CAN BE
FOUND
AT THE

Two Stores

No. 218 PORTAGE AVENUE,
No. 422 MAIN STREET,

Winnipeg.

FREE TRIAL

The new model **DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT**, represents the best of my 30 years' experience as a specialist. It is a perfect home-self application of electricity. Worn nights while you sleep or during day. The special attachment for

WEAK MEN

renews lost vigor, and overcomes all results of youthful indiscretions, impotency, wasting weaknesses, etc. You do not pay one penny down or in advance. I give my Hercules Electric Belt to sufferers on absolute free trial. No pay until you are cured. Write to-day or drop in at my office. Descriptive book, free sealed by mail.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 474 Main St., Winnipeg.
Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Two Machines in One!!

DEERE DISC DRILL
DEERE DISC HARROW.



When through drilling, simply remove drill attachment and you have the best Disc Harrow made. Two tools for little more than the usual price of one.

Can't be Beat
as a Drill or Harrow.

MANUFACTURED BY DEERE & MANSUR CO., MOLINE, ILL., U.S.A.

The Fairchild Co. Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS
FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.



Tirza Ann's Prize Squash.

Tirza Ann was feeding the calves. It seemed to Tirza Ann she was always feeding calves, but she reasoned she might as well feed calves as doing anything else. That was about the extent of Tirza Ann's reasoning. For years she had been the "all round" help at the big farm on the hill, and that to her was heaven and earth. More than that, she did not know, and, perhaps, just as well, she did not care to. An occasional new calf, the last brood of chickens, the quality of the recent churning—were topics of the most vital importance to

*The height of selfishness,
to drink exquisite Blue Ribbon Tea
every day and never tell your friends
about it.*

the young men were saying. Perhaps it was because the topic was akin to the few that Tirza Ann was acquainted with. Anyhow, she listened. One was telling of some enormous squashes he had seen at a state fair, and that he had learned they were made to grow that size by feeding them with milk.

Some of these proved to be squash vines, and as they grew, they ran all about the sunflower patch up to the hack stoop, where they afforded real pleasure for the bees and amusement for Tirza Ann. She had paid but little heed to these new possessions, except to watch the hutterflies and bees hover

sunflowers, she saw two of the squashes of her care and labor remaining, and the sight of them served to comfort her.

That night, at an early hour, the guests would have witnessed a most peculiar spectacle, had they been watching. A tall, thin, angular woman was tugging at a wheelbarrow that contained a large object of some kind. Slowly she pushed her burden down the dusty road and was lost to view in the evening mists.

The members of the prize committee were closing the hall, teeming with farm produce, when they were startled by the appearance of Tirza Ann, frightened and breathless, pushing along the wheelbarrow containing her prize squash. What to say or how to say it she did not know, but a few questions on the part of the committee brought out the story, and in a few moments the tenderly nurtured squash was resting in the most conspicuous place of the hall, with the name "Tirza Ann Hopkins" securely attached to it.

As the still bewildered owner turned to go, she spied two other squashes of the same variety and nearly as large as hers. "Them's mine as war stole. I know every inch on 'em!" she exclaimed, to the amazement of the others. Explanations followed, and the committee unanimously voted to remove the tags bearing the names of two young men, substituting Tirza Ann's, for in their opinion there was no question as to the truth of the statement. After things were righted to her mind, Tirza Ann mechanically took her old squeaking wheelbarrow and started for home with a feeling of great satisfaction.

Three days later she made her first public appearance. In and around the hall had gathered a mass of expectant people, to witness the awarding of the different prizes. Seated in conspicuous places were visitors of importance from the neighboring towns. Tirza Ann, in her merino dress, cotton gloves and poke bonnet, was content to stand back in the shadow of the door, where she took in the scene with hinking eyes, as cheer after cheer was given with enthusiasm when the prizes were received by the eager hands of the winners. The story of Tirza Ann's squashes had spread throughout the village, and everyone was awaiting the awarding of the \$50 prize.

After a pause and a whispered consultation, one of the judges arose and said, "To Miss Tirza Ann Hopkins is given a prize of \$50 for the largest squash on exhibition this year. In fact, the four squashes exhibited by her are the largest ever raised in this section of the country. We congratulate Miss Hopkins on her success, and are happy to award her not only the first prize of \$50, but a second prize, which is a lady's bicycle of the best modern make. Miss Hopkins has kindly loaned us her squashes, which will be exhibited over the province to show what care and patience will do in the line of farming."

The people cheered and shouted as Tirza Ann, pale with fright, stepped forward and received the money, while an attendant brought forth a shining wheel that would have pleased the most fastidious female bicyclist.

The next morning Tirza Ann sat out on the hack stoop peeling onions. Beside her stood the one great desire of her heart—a



THRESHING ON THE HANNA FARM, GRISWOLD, MAN.

her. If she ever looked at the horizon and wondered what lay beyond, it was in a vague, incomprehensible way. Thirty years ago she had been taken from the orphanage, a poor little simple waif of eight years, and carried to this vast estate on the hill, where she had remained ever since. The boarders who flocked there summers termed her "the drudge," but she did not care if she heard them, for I don't think she knew the meaning of the word.

Tirza Ann seemed fully satisfied with her lot. She had food to eat, clothes to wear and plenty to occupy her attention, and she could not understand why any mortal should ask for more.

I said fully satisfied. But no, she wanted one thing, and that with all the intensity that her poor, stunted soul possessed. That one thing was a bicycle. Now Tirza Ann was not fitted by nature for such an artificial invention. Her "six-foot" figure was thin and angular, her nose long and sharp, and her mouth extremely large, while her low forehead was crowned with a few scanty red locks. Besides this, she was near-sighted, and more than all else, she had a decided lack of courage, which is a great requisite for one learning to ride a wheel. In spite of all, however, she had resolved in her feeble way to some time own a bicycle.

Only once before had she shown an interest in anything outside the objects of her everyday life, and that was some years before, when Hiram, the "hired help" next door, came over and sat beside her on the hack stoop. This was the beginning of a courtship that might have ended in a far different manner, had it not been for Mrs. Hudson, the practical, matter-of-fact housekeeper, who sent the unfortunate Hiram about his business and soundly reprimanded Tirza Ann. Since then she had hardly dared to encourage an independent thought, until of late years, when the sight of the summer guests on their bright, shining wheels had inspired her with the wild resolution to some day possess one of her own. How she was going to get one she did not know, but to have one she had fully made up her mind—a thing she had never done before.

Year after year went by and still Tirza Ann's bicycle seemed as far away as ever.

Besides feeding calves, Tirza Ann had to shell peas, but this occupation she rather enjoyed, for it gave her a chance to "set down and rest a spell." Tirza Ann was always on the alert for resting spells. She used to take her basket of peas out on the hack stoop, where it was cool and shady, and she could watch the humblebees fly in and out of the squash and cucumber blossoms.

One morning she was opening the pods in her usual mechanical manner, when a couple of young men guests of the house came out with their guns to clean them in the sunlight. Had Tirza Ann been a keen observer of human nature, she would have seen at once that these were specimens of the modern college sports. I doubt that it would have impressed her at all, even if she had realized the fact.

This morning, however, a spark of interest was kindled in her feeble mind by what

Tirza Ann started. She had fed calves with milk a good many years, but never had she heard of feeding squashes. She almost dropped her peas in amazement. Opening her mouth, she leaned forward to learn more of this strange idea. To make the matter plainer to his companion, the young man pointed out the "feelers" on the vines growing near, and explained how the milk was prepared and placed where this little part of the vine could absorb it.

Tirza Ann did not understand the language, but she grasped the idea, and everything else was forgotten while she eagerly listened, as the young man told of a prize of \$50 offered for the biggest squash exhibited at the fall fair in a neighboring town. Tirza Ann started again, and this time some peas escaped from her blue cotton apron. Why couldn't she raise some big squashes? She had fed so many calves in her lifetime, she almost knew she could feed squashes. And then, another idea—so many new thoughts almost made her head ache—why couldn't she carry it to the fair, "s'posin' it war real big!" Perhaps she could get the prize and buy her bicycle!

From that day Tirza Ann was a changed being. She had an aim in life, something to work for.

In a secluded corner of the hack yard, Tirza Ann had raised for years a garden of sunflowers. They were her particular property, the only thing she had ever called her own, and not a person was allowed to intrude upon that sacred ground. Afternoons, when other members of the household were seated in comfortable chairs and hammocks out on the cool front piazza, or were playing golf and tennis, Tirza Ann would steal quietly out of the hack door and carefully remove the weeds from her "posy garden," as she called it. To her the sunflowers were old friends, and she would talk to them in

about them, but now they were regarded with a new interest, as she went from hill to hill, carefully looking them over, and found she had a number of small green squashes, besides many blossoms. If Tirza Ann ever possessed a feeling of gratitude, it was at that moment.

For the next three months Tirza Ann was busy. It had been an unusually dry season, and every spare moment was spent in tending her cherished vines.

One afternoon a couple of young artists came out to ask for a bunch of her favorite flowers, to use in a design, and catching sight of the large squashes, raved so enthusiastically over their size that a look of terror came into her eyes. What if she should be robbed? Her heart sank within her at the idea.

After that, visitors frequently came from the front side of the house to view her famous squashes, among them the two young men of whom she learned her secret. Only two of the largest ones were in sight. The other big ones were securely hid by the great sunflower leaves, where even the curious visitors did not venture to spy them out. When questioned, the only reply Tirza Ann would give was, "Them's mine. I raised 'em and them's mine."

It was only a week before the fair, and Tirza Ann's anxiety began to wear off. Every moonlight night until late she sat on the hack stoop, watching the shining beams upon her golden beauties. The first thing in the morning she would go out and look them all over, familiarizing herself with every mark upon their bright coats, while the sunflowers nodded and smiled at her, and Tirza Ann felt she was as near happiness as ever she could be.

On the morning of the second day before the fair, Tirza Ann went as usual to the hack stoop, but no shining yellow objects met her gaze. She had been robbed, for her



FALL PLOWING ON THE HANNA FARM, GRISWOLD, MAN.

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her low, crooning voice, as she loosened the soil about their stalks. This year, by accident, some seeds sent by the Experimental Farm got in among them, and she left the plants that sprang up, "jest tur see what they were likely tur be," so she confidentially told the sunflowers.

cherished squashes were gone! Had she known how to have wept, I am sure she would have done so, but Tirza Ann knew nothing about tears. Her poor, starved nature had never found an outlet for her sorrow in such a manner. No, Tirza Ann did not weep. Forcing her way in among the

bicycle. The spokes glittered in the sunlight and the polished handlebars reflected the golden glory of the sunflowers that nodded and smiled above them, while Tirza Ann, gazing on the purple hills, the bright flowers and the shining wheel, looked up into the blue heavens and actually smiled.

Johnnie's First Moose.

De cloud is hide de moon, but dere's plain-
tee light above
Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.
Move de paddle leetle quicker, an' de ole
canoe we'll shove
T'roo de water nice an' quiet
For de place we're goin' try it
Is beyon' de silver birch dere
You can see it lak a church dere
We'en we're passin' on de corner w'ere de
lily flower grow.

Wasn't dat correct' w'at I'm tolin' you jus'
now?

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

Never min', I'll watch behin'—me—an' you
can watch de bow

An' you'll see a leetle clearer
W'en canoe is comin' nearer
Dere she is—now easy, easy
For de win' is gettin' breezy,
An' we don't want not'ing smell us, till de
horn begin to blow.

I remember long ago w'en me fader tak'
me out.

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

Jus' de way I'm takin' you, sir—hello? was
dat a shout?

Seems to me I t'ink I'm hearin'
Somet'ing stirrin' on de clearin'
W'ere it stan' de lumber shaintee
If it's true, den you'll have plaintee
Work to do in half a minute, if de moose
don't start to go!

An' now we're on de shore, let us hide de
ole canoe.

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

An' lie among de rushes, dat's bes' t'ing we
can do

For de ole hoy may be closer
Dan anybody know, sir,
An' look out you don't he shakin'
Or de bad shot you'll be makin'
But I'm feelin' sam' way too, mo, w'en I
was young also.

You ready for de cali? Here goes for num-
ber wan.

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

Did you hear how nice I do it, an' how it
travel on

Till it reach across de reever?
Dat'll geev' some moose de fever!
Wait now, Johnnie, don't you worry
No use bein' on de hurry
But lissen for de answer; it'll come before
you know.

For w'y you jump lak dat? Wat's matter
wit' your ear?

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

Tak' your finger off de trigger; dat was only
bird you hear

Can't you tell de pine tree crickin'
Or the houle frog w'en he's spikin'?
Don't you know de grey owl singin'
From de heeg moose w'en he's ringin'
Out hecs challenge on de message your ole
gran'fader blow?

You're lucky hoy to-night, wit' hunter man
lak me!

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

Can tote you all about it! H-s-s-h! dat's
somet'ing now, I see,

Dere he's comin' t'roo de bushes
So get down among de rushes
Hear heem walk! I t'ink by tonder
He mus' go near fourteen honder!
Dat's de feller I been watchin' all de even-
ing, I dunno.

I'll geev' anoder call! jus' a leetle wan or
two

Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down
low.

W'en he see dere's no wan waitin', I wonner
w'at he'll do!

But look out for here he's comin'
So-pris-ti ma heart is drummin'!
You can never get heem nearer,
An' de moon is shinin' clearer,
W'at a fine shot you'll be havin'! Now,
Johnnie, let her go!

Bang! Bang! You got heem, suro! an' he'll
never run away

Nor feed among de lily on de shore of
Wessonneau!

So dat's your first moose, Johnnie! Wall!
remember all I say

Doesn't matter w'at you're chasin'
Doesn't matter w'at you're facin'
Only watch de t'ing you're doin'
If you don't, Ba Gosh! you're ruin!

Au steady, Johnnie, steady, kip your head
down low.

—William Henry Drummond.

"Now, who is that," asked a dignified hen—
"That chicken in white and gray?
She's very well dressed, but when she d's she
come,

And her ancestors, who are they?"

"She never can move in our set, my drar,"
Said the old hen's friend to her lat'r.

"I've just found out, you'll be shocked to
hear,

She was hatched in an incubator!"

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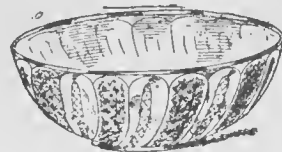
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One nice size round dish and six small ones to match, nice bright pattern,
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Not the common ones, but nickel plated, for \$1.25 per Set.

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Dishes of Cream and Eggs.

A fault with the average farmer's table is lack of variety in preparing the food. Cream and eggs are at their best, and plentiful on the farm, yet we do not often find whipped cream or eggs served in dainty ways.

Any preserved fruit or sweet canned fruit drained from the juice, and served with whipped cream, makes a delicious dessert, is more hygienic than pie, less expensive and more easily prepared than pudding. Strawberry conserves is delicious smothered in whipped cream.

Whipped Cream.—Cream may be whipped at least two hours before it is served if kept cold, and not interfere with the necessary dinner preparations. It should be perfectly sweet and cold. I cool the cream in a well in the cellar with a hinged cover, and when whipped it nearly doubles in bulk. Use a quart tin cup, and a Dover egg-beater. Turn slowly and continuously until a teaspoon will stand upright. With Jersey cream care must be taken not to beat too long, as it will turn to butter. When done dip it off with a tablespoon, leaving the thin cream in the bottom of the cup, and keep cold till served. It is a very nice dressing for any dessert that is served cold, and is especially desirable for fresh sweet fruit, also to spread between and over the top of a two-layer cake.

Broiled Eggs.—Toast to a light brown on both sides bread cut in squares, arrange on a platter, break an egg on each, sprinkle with salt and quickly pass a red hot shovel over them until they are well set. Squeeze over the juice of an orange and a little grated nutmeg. If a rich dish is desired, dip the toasted bread into thick cream in which has been melted a piece of butter the size of an egg.

French Eggs.—Boil hard, drop into cold water, remove the shells, roll in bread or cracker crumbs and fry in sweet lard, rolling them until well browned. Take up and pour over a gravy made by putting into the frying pan a little butter and sweet cream.

Eggs with Rice.—Melt a piece of butter in a frying-pan, add milk or thin cream, two tablespoonfuls to each egg; salt and pepper to taste. When the milk is hot, drop in the eggs one at a time, and with a spoon gently stir and scrape them from the pan as they cook. Have a platter spread with hoiled rice, and with a tablespoon arrange on it the scrambled eggs, and put over two or three tablespoonfuls of cream, and set in the oven until the cream is heated.

Creamed Eggs.—Remove the shells from hard-boiled eggs, cut them in halves lengthwise, arrange on a platter, yolk side uppermost, and pour into the platter, not over the eggs, a sauce of cream and melted butter, season with white pepper.

Eggs and Bacon.—Cut bacon into inch squares or smaller, fry quickly until tender, break in fresh eggs, season and stir until cooked brown; turn into a dish and garnish with small cucumber pickles.

Minced Eggs.—Chop hard-boiled eggs, and heat to boiling in milk seasoned with butter, pepper, catsup or any chopped herb; thicken with flour, and served garnished with croutons.—County Gentleman.

An Accomplished Young Woman.

The other day A. X. Hyatt, of Wisconsin, was boasting of the varied accomplishments of his married daughter. Another man of the same stamp says: "Many a girl who never knew how to play one tune on a piano can put a better prepared and better served dinner upon this table than half our girls fresh from college and not infrequently she can tidy up and manage the home and children in a way that would put to shame many a so-called highly educated and accomplished young woman. Young ladies are neither educated nor accomplished, no matter how much schooling they may have had, till they can make a home and fireside all it should be, all it can be, and if necessary know how to do it in the most economical way. It is wholly immaterial in what style her hair is dressed if the head it covers is of the right sort." This reminds us of this criticism passed long ago on the late Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, by two old women in the far north of Scotland when he preached in a little church there as a newly fledged aspirant: "An fat thoct ye o' the honnie young lad?" "He's a fine pralcher, but he's ower hraw and ower honnie." "Foots, woman, he canna he ower braw and ower honnie if this lad has furniture in's held." A young woman cannot be too well dressed and good looking if she has "quality" to balance it.

A Very Good Wash for Dry Hair.

Hair which looks dry and rough, and no amount of brushing will make glossy, often wants a nourishing dressing. The following lotion well rubbed into the roots is very effective:—Resorcin, 20 grains, salicylic acid, 5 grains, castor oil, 1 oz., Eau de Cologne, 2 ozs., rose water, 8 ozs., shaken together. Part the hair in several places, and rub well in with a sponge, a bit of flannel, or a soft tooth-brush, and ten minutes after brush thoroughly. While you are using the lotion you should wash your hair well, once a week, with soft water and a little borax, and after you have improved the condition, continue for some time to use this lotion once a week.

Teaching Obedience.

You cannot begin too early to make your little children understand the importance of exact truth. Never allow a statement not perfectly true to pass unchecked, and let them feel that they can come fearlessly to you with little confessions, and that the frank owning of a fault does much to win forgiveness. Kingsley truly said that fear made many children untruthful. Truth and obedience are the foundations of character.

Obedience is not an easy virtue to teach, especially in this age, but we owe it to our children to exact it. No one is even fit to command others or rule himself who has not learned to obey his parents. No punishment, certainly no threats of punishments, will ever teach it by a parent who is always giving orders and forgetting to see that they are obeyed! Don't give many vexatious and puzzling rules, and don't be always saying "Don't." But when once you have given a definite command, wait and watch, and at any cost of trouble and patience to yourself and the child, see you are obeyed. "Ah, yes; mother said I was not to do it, but she never remembers," are sad words to hear from a child. He has little hope of learning obedience from a mother so careless as to give commands, and then let herself be defied. Very different is the effect of a rule firm and equal of such a mother as I heard a boy speak of, saying: "No, it's no use asking. Mother said 'No,' and when she says 'No' she means it."

Place for Sportsmen.

Those who are fond of shooting should go to Oregon. Farmers in the Willamette Valley, says the Oregonian, are very glad to welcome the hunter. It is only necessary to go where some farmer is sowing his grain or has recently put in his crop to find plenty of Mongolian pheasants, in some cases hardly out of sight of the sower. A few days ago a Portland hunter got half a dozen birds about the newly sown field of a Polk County farmer, and each bird had fully half a pint of freshly gathered seed wheat in its crop, and its breast bulged out till it looked like a pouter pigeon. Thirty or forty of these enterprising birds will ruin an acre of wheat a day by picking up the seed grain. A few days of their work will make a large field show up very spotted at next harvest time. One result of this condition of affairs is to make it much easier for sportsmen. Instead of meeting frowning trespass notices and armed hostility on every hand, the man with dog and gun is now welcomed by the farmer.

Varieties of Color Blindness.

The ordinary understanding of color blindness is incomplete. Besides blindness for colors, it is pointed out, there may be a short-sightedness and a weak sight for them, the colors to some eyes vanishing when still quite near, while to others there is only a dim perception of colors. Dr. Herbert Seager has mentioned another form of color blindness. In this, the vision is normal by day, or there may be even far-sightedness, while at night colors can be distinguished at only a very short distance.

Tanning Skins for Furs.

Take soft water about ten gallons, one-half bushel of wheat bran, seven pounds of sulphuric acid. Dissolve all together and put the skins in the solution, and allow them to remain twelve hours; take them out and clean them well, and again immerse twelve hours or longer, if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed and dried. They can be beaten soft if desired.

For Bedbugs.

Mix the white of egg and mercury together—as much mercury as will beat into the egg and apply to the infested parts, wherever possible. Apply with a small brush.

Spinach contains a large amount of iron and is an excellent tonic, and in that capacity a great beautifier of muddy complexions.

With flannels do not allow them to be used too long without washing, as you cannot rub them much. You should not, indeed, "rub" at all, but have a good lather ready and dip up and down.

Celery salad is particularly appetizing and wholesome as a spring dish. Cut the white stalks in short pieces and let them stand in ice water until ready to serve. Then dry and mix with mayonnaise dressing and serve in nests of lettuce leaves. Place a spoonful of dressing on top of each.

One way to keep ice in the sick room is to fasten a piece of flannel in a deep tin pan or pail so that it will sag in the middle, but will not touch the bottom of the pail. In this flannel a piece of ice can be put and so wrapped in its enveloping folds that no air can reach it. When small pieces need to be broken off, preferably a hatpin can be used.

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My Irene... W. R. Williams.

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Only a Year... F. W. Cunard.

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The Pardon Came Too Late... Paul Dresser.

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Belle of Chicago March... J. P. Sousa.

Bells of Colorado, The (schottische)... Edwin Christie.

Belle of New York March... T. Clark.

Black America March... H. H. Zickel.

Blue Bells of Scotland (Variations) C. Grohs.

Bon Ton... G. L. Wells.

Campbells are Coming (variations) C. Grohe.

Chataqua Lake Waltz... W. Baker.

Columbia March... H. Zickel.

Corcoran Cadets March... J. P. Sousa.

Cottonfield Dance (comic patrol)... M. H. Rosenfeld.

Cuban Liberty March... R. B. Hall.

Dance of the Brownies... E. F. Kamman.

Dance Romantique (Jersey or military schottische)... F. E. Galbraith.

Dancing Waves Schottische... G. R. Frank.

De Leader oh de Coonvills Band (humoristic two-step)... W. G. Wilmarth.

De Molay Commandery March... R. B. Hall.

Dreamland Waltz... C. Kinkel.

Frolie of the Brownies... S. Romaine.

High School Cadets March... J. P. Sousa.

Independencia March... F. S. Stons.

Indian March (Two-Step)... F. S. Stons.

King of the North March... Fred T. Baker.

Liberty Bell March... J. P. Sousa.

Little Corporal, The (two-step) Kate Vannah.

Little Tycoon Polka... Arr. C. Bohner.

Love Song... E. Nevin.

Maggie Murphy's Home Waltz... D. Braham.

Manhattan Beach March... J. P. Sousa.

March King, The (two-step)... Arthur Pryor.

Marquette (transcription)... Arr. C. D. Blake.

Marjorie (skirt dance)... L. Gray.

Merry Peasant... Schumann.

Manzanillo (characteristic)... A. G. Rohyn.

Narcissus... E. Nevin.

National Fencibles March... R. B. Hall.

Noremega March... R. B. Hall.

On the Move March... E. H. Bailey.

Our Filtration March... J. P. Sousa.

Oxford (new dance)... E. Baehr.

Paulins (Romanza)... G. Maywood.

Psyche Polka... Mrs. F. Mackelkan.

Princess Bonnie Waltz... W. Spenser.

Pickaninny Shuffle (plantation idylle)... Emma Y. Suckert.

Princess Royal Schottische... M. H. Rosenfeld.

Rastus on Parade March or Two-Step... K. Mills.

Red Men's March... R. B. Hall.

Semper Fidels March... J. P. Sousa.

Star of the Sea Reverie... A. Kennedy.

The Belle of Colorado Schottische... Edwin Christie.

The March-King Two-Step... Arthur Pryor.

Travesty March... John C. Minton.

Twentieth Century Women Two-Step... A. W. Norris.

Uncle Sam Two-Step (march)... R. O. Goldsmith.

Watermelon Club Jig... L. P. Laurendeau.

Wedding of the Lily and the Rose Schottische... W. A. Mack.

W. R. March (two-step)... J. B. Ghionna.

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The Green Pigs.

By Sydney Herman Preston.

I.

THE VICTIM.

It is a matter of surprise to me now that I could ever have been misguided enough to think that Archie Mills was a proper person to be entrusted with the care of my rural home during our holiday trip, but the arrangement was made so hurriedly, that in



Remarkable objects appearing at irregular intervals in their nests.

twenty-four hours from the time the idea entered our heads, we were being rapidly whisked away from our beloved farm by the express train, bound for a Northern harbor. We had not been able to take a holiday for five years, for leaving home had become a complex problem since we had abandoned city life, and we found that there were endless difficulties in the way, with growing crops and a large variety of domestic animals and birds to be taken care of.

Our city friends were in the habit of congratulating us upon the possession of such an ideal place, enabling us to dispense with summer trips; and we were popularly supposed to spend the hot weather in hammocks on the veranda, varying the monotony by periodically pressing a button to summon roasted chickens from the barnyard, and strawberries and appurtenances from their natural abode. We had all the luxuries attributed to our idyllic condition, but we paid for them in hard work, and felt that we could enjoy a complete change if a satisfactory way could be devised of having the property taken care of.

We were discussing the subject when an invitation arrived from Matilda's uncle, who was Inspector of Harbors, to accompany him on his tour of the Northern lakes during the month of July. For a moment we gazed at each other in joyous anticipation, only to dejectedly admit in the end that the invitation must be declined.

"You see," I said to Matilda, "even if I could trust the Jones boy to look after the place for a month, here's a letter from Archie, asking me to find a boarding-place for them in this neighborhood, and it would look as if we were running away from our relatives."

Matilda's eyes dilated. "I have it!" she exclaimed, breathlessly. "Go up to the station and telegraph to Archie, asking him if they will keep house for us, instead of boarding, and tell him they must use the place as their own, and I think they'll be delighted. Wait for the answer," she added, as I got my hat, and as I reached the gate I heard her call out: "Regrets—ten words!"

I returned in an hour, waving a telegram triumphantly, and we began at once to pack up our belongings, for Archie had replied that they would start the next day.

We expected them to arrive several hours before we left, but the train was late and there was not much time to initiate them into our domestic arrangements, so I hurriedly told Archie all the more important facts I could remember, while Matilda was showing Archie over the house. My double brother-in-law (I call him so because he is married to my sister and I to his), didn't seem anxious to hear the instructions, but kept urging me to get ready, saying that he would attend to everything; he even insisted upon trying to save time by going out to harness the horse, although I was quite sure he didn't know how. When I got to the stable he was apparently trying to fit the breast-collar over the equine's tail, and as I appeared he stepped back nonchalantly with the harness in his hand, and said, with a critical air: "Looks to me, Arthur, as if your mare was hipped."

That was just like him—no one could ever find out how much he didn't know, for he had a knack of making use of any fragment of knowledge he possessed with the air of knowing all about it, and his silence was even more expressive than his speech.

In the matter of horses, for instance, I was positive he knew nothing, and yet he had the usual luck with his chance remark, I thought bitterly, as we drove to the station; for my mare, who had previously seemed as sound as a bell, began to drop her off hip, as if to corroborate his villainous insinuation. I was so bothered that I actually forgot to tell him about Mason's pigs, but just as we sat down in the car I remembered. I made a rush for the window and struggled mightily to raise it, without avail.

"Shoot Mason's pigs on sight!" I shouted desperately, through the glass, with a fierce gesture. He looked unperturbed. "Pigs!" I insisted, fortissimo. He was no longer visible, but I got a glimpse of one arm and hand making a familiar reassuring motion of complete confidence and understanding, and I dropped into the seat with a gasp of relief, becoming conscious that Matilda's face was crimson with mortification, and that I was the cause of the unrestrained hilarity of the other passengers.

I felt thankful that my wife was under bonds not to speak of the matter for half an hour, for we had made a compact that when one angered the other the cause was not to be mentioned until that time had elapsed. The plan was successful—during the week it had been in operation I had offended thirteen times, Matilda twice—and much useless recrimination had been avoided; so in this case also I had some ground for hoping that her feelings would be somewhat modified by the time she felt free to speak.

My spirits sank rapidly, and I began to feel that we ought to take the first train back, to cancel the idiotic arrangement. That parting gesture of Archie's added to my mental discomfort, for I remembered that in our boyhood it had often been a preface of disaster, in which I usually played the part of principal victim. I wish-

pigs if he found them on our place, but refrained, for the subject was a sore one between us. I detested the creatures from the bottom of my heart, while Matilda had an unsatisfied longing to possess a few of her own. I might have learned to tolerate them as part of our live-stock, but to have Mason's periodically ruining my choicest products was more than I could stand. I had reasoned with Mason quietly at first, and he always expressed the greatest surprise that "the darned old sow" had broken out of the pen again. He would apologize humbly for the raid and describe the fastenings he had devised to keep her shut up, and I would reluctantly accept his excuses. I had been angry enough to impound the invaders, but I soon found that I could neither capture nor corral them; and I doubt if a company of cowboys would have succeeded. The climax was reached when, during my temporary absence from the orchard, they overturned the wheelbarrow containing several baskets of my choicest apples, prepared for the county fair. My innate savagery broke forth when I saw them at work, and seizing a hay-fork I charged with bloodthirsty fury. They were too fleet to be reached with even a long-handled fork, and no savage ever threw his weapon with a deadlier intent than I, as I launched mine at the fleeing group. They scattered instinctively, and the steel prongs plunged harmlessly into the earth. I returned to the house to find that Matilda, who had witnessed the chase, was so full of sympathy for the uninjured innocents, that my cruel intentions filled her with horror; and the situation was not improved when I declared that piners and thumb-screws would be fitting tools for the punishment of such brutes.

My interview with Mason, while I was still in a passion, resulted in a sudden respite from the visitations, and for a whole week I had not even seen a pig in the dis-

anties at feeding time would break the chain. I did not wonder at the nervousness displayed by the natives who saw him, for his great size, gaping jaws, and baleful eyes, gave him an appearance of ferocity quite at variance with his ordinarily gentle nature—but Archie was too wary to be caught showing trepidation, and it was amusing to recall how, when I introduced Growler to him, he had stood at a safe distance and discoursed sagely on the folly of keeping large dogs chained.

How I could ever have treated the matter so lightly, I cannot now conceive, but the fact remains that for nearly a month we were absolutely ignorant, and almost unsuspicious, about what is usually termed the progress of events; and it was delightful to return and find our dear little home intact—the farm in a flourishing condition, and no fatalities among the live-stock. Archie showed me around with all the pride of ownership, and he was so full of enthusiasm about the place that I tried to conceal my annoyance at some of his mistakes. He had nearly all the hens engaged in hatching chickens, instead of laying, and I was agast at the thought of raising an extra hundred so late in the season, but I did not dream that I would be burdened by infant ducks, turkeys, guinea-fowl, geese and crows. I cannot imagine how he got so many different kinds of eggs, but I do know that some of the hens went crazy when they found such remarkable objects appearing at irregular intervals in their nests. It was after he left, too, that I discovered the populous rabbit-warren under the barn—a serious matter, but comparatively trifling in the light of further revelations.

I noticed that Alice looked well, but slightly worried, and I felt as if she wanted to tell me something, but we all had so much to talk about that I did not see her alone. Archie was nut-brown with exposure to the sun, but I was puzzled at the peculiar appearance of his hands, for at a first glance I thought he was wearing green gloves. He didn't seem willing to enlighten me, however, when I questioned him, but laughed evasively.

We parted in quite a friendly manner, though I was provoked at the last to find the harness lying in a heap on the floor of the stable, a mere mass of detached straps. I was so long in getting it put together that we nearly missed the train, and I heaved a sigh of relief when we said goodbye. "By the way, Arthur," he called out from the rear platform, "that Jones boy turned out to be a rascal—I dismissed him."

I gazed after the retreating train in bewilderment—Archie was waving his band reassuringly.

"Well," I muttered, as I drove home, "that's the end of the business, anyway." It wasn't—it was only the beginning. As I backed the wagon into the shed I heard an agonized groan or grunt, followed by a blood-curdling squeal. The sounds came from an unused pig-pen, and with a nervous horror of what might be there, I wrenched the door open.

My imagination had pictured some ghastly discovery, but the reality smote me with a sudden fear that my mind was unhinged, for I saw two little pigs—indubitable pigs, but green, green as a field of rye in the spring—green as onion-tops.

I looked again, and staggered to the house, Matilda was in the kitchen. "Matilda!" I gasped, "there are two pigs in the pig-pen and they're green!"

II.

THE VICTOR.

I had not felt as fond of my brother-in-law, Arthur Merkel, for years, as I did when his telegram arrived asking if Alice and I would keep house for them during my holidays. I didn't wait to consult Alice, for such an opportune chance might never occur again. I didn't envy Arthur anything, but



"How to put his food in the pan with the long handled shovel."

ed I hadn't mentioned the pigs, in view of the fact that I was unable to tell him to use coarse salt in place of buckshot in doing the shooting. If he deliberately went to work to murder ten little pigs, as he was quite capable of doing, and was also successful in finding a vulnerable spot on the sow, Mason might mulct me to the extent of \$50, at present market prices. Not only that, but I might be compelled to pay for the possible progeny of the infants, had they been allowed to live and flourish on the melons and corn and apples of my farm. Of course, Archie might insist upon paying a share—but then, in his case probabilities always turned out to be mere possibilities, and it was never safe to predict that he must do one of two things, for he frequently took an entirely original course with the utmost indifference as to what other people would naturally expect. His nonchalant manner and confidence in himself, when he should be overwhelmed with confusion, was really amusing. I could recall—

Matilda leaned forward, with a smile. I saw at a glance that she had forgiven me. "Arthur," she said, "I'll forgive you if you tell me just what you are thinking—you have such a peculiar expression."

"About Archie," I replied, promptly. "I was thinking that he might be divided into four equal parts."

"Name those parts," she commanded.

"Aplomb, savoir-faire, sang-froid and—"

I could see a steely gleam in her eyes, which meant that I was treading upon dangerous ground if I was about to say anything disrespectful of a Mills.

"And?" she repeated, coldly.

"Archie," I answered.

She was silent for a moment, then smiled. "Not bad," she said. "I wonder how he would define you."

I felt tempted to tell her my fear that Archie might recklessly slaughter Mason's

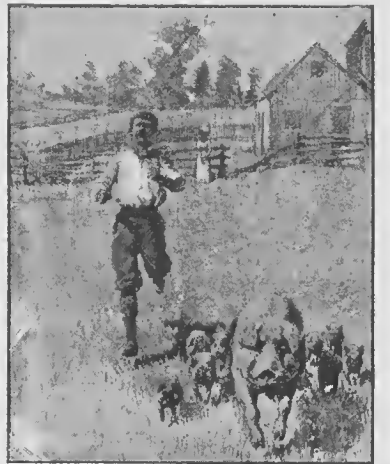
tance; but I feared that as soon as their owner knew I was safely away, he would let them out to resume their ravages.

As I thought the matter over in the train, I finally decided not to burden Matilda with my misgivings, and, in place of writing instructions to Archie, leave him to struggle with the pests. He was a man of resource, and he might discover some way of exterminating them without making me liable for damages.

We had a delightful holiday, and an absolute rest from all responsibility, for even if the farm had been swallowed up by an earthquake, we probably would not have known, as we left no address. Matilda expressed anxiety occasionally about home affairs. I tried to reassure her by dwelling upon Archie's sterling qualities—then she confided to me that what she really feared was that he would involve us in unpleasant complications with our neighbors. "Of course, the Masons needn't be considered," she said, meaningly, "for they are hopelessly offended by the dreadful language you used about those poor animals, but I was thinking how dreadful it would be if he stopped any of the Joneses when they take a short cut through our place to the road—or if he took old Mr. Petch for a tramp when he walks into the woodshed to borrow the lawn-mower—or if he didn't keep the assessor to dinner, and the taxes were raised—or if he should set Growler on—"

"Stop! stop!" I exclaimed, laughingly. "He said he would act just as if he owned the place, and if he does any of these things we'll not be responsible—and as for Growler, he's chained, as usual, and I showed Archie how to put his food in the pan with the long-handled shovel."

I laughed again to think of my dear brother-in-law attending to that dog; for, being unaccustomed to the care of animals, he would naturally be terrified that Growler's



If I had not had practice in sprinting, we never could have got them into the yard.

it rankled in my mind occasionally that he should be comfortably settled in such an ideal country-place, while I spend my days over musty ledgers in the city. He was such a slow-coach that I felt sure he didn't know how to manage even a little farm properly, but yet he could make the most fascinating practical experiments in agriculture, while I could only pore over Government Farm Reports and cultivate imaginary acres.

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Yes, I felt positively affectionate when I sent the reply that we would be delighted to accept—it reminded me of the cordial feeling I used to have for Arthur when we were boys, and were called David and Jonathan. That was before our sisters were recognized factors in our intercourse, and one of us was always at the other's home on Saturdays—and every other possible occasion. I considered that a holiday was the best time for a boy to be away from home, for, if he is within reach, his mother is always hunting up chores and errands for him to do, even if he manages to keep dark during that dangerous period between breakfast and the time his father goes to business. My policy, therefore, was to get started to Arthur's quite early; and as a visitor could not very well be left alone, Alice used to entertain me quite nicely while her brother was more usefully employed. Later, he began to develop such a habit of early rising that I was frequently kept at home by his premature arrival; and one morning, when I had started off before breakfast, I met him at our gate. Suspicious words led to anger, and I frankly accused him of coming to hang around Matilda. He didn't deny it, and declared that anyone who thought he came to see me was a fool. Of course neither of us could afford to continue the quarrel, and we compromised on the basis of alternate visits, for he displayed a grasping stubbornness that was proof against my efforts to gain better terms.

It was rather fortunate that our train was late in arriving, for Arthur and Matilda were obliged to leave soon after we reached their place. Of course, under normal conditions, we might have enjoyed each other's society for a limited time, but in this case Arthur was quite voluble, and tried to monopolize the conversation. His inconsequent remarks, when I attempted to describe the remarkable manner in which I had been affected by influenza, were very aggravating, so I went off to the stable on the pretext of harnessing the horse for him. The harness was tangled up in such a way that I scarcely had time to find out which part belonged to the head, and which to the tail, before Arthur came after me. It was just like him, I thought, to keep things in such a shiftless, unmethodical way—but he would have a chance to learn a point or two when he saw how I managed. He didn't like my saying that the mare was hipped, but it was the only term I could think of at the time, and the remark diverted his mind from the groove of unnecessary directions that it was running in.

I was glad to see the train move off, and it was really quite amusing to see him rush to the window and shout to me to be sure to feed the pigs. Of course I would feed them, unless they were stuffed specimens; and I made up my mind to give them all the hay they could eat to begin with, and to study up the rations in the Experimental Farm Report at my leisure during the evening. I remembered that there were twenty-seven different rations recommended, costing from three and a quarter cents per diem, to nineteen; so you could feed for the production of two ounces of pork a day, up to twenty. If Arthur knew anything at all about scientific feeding he would be certain to use the cheapest combination, but that wasn't my way.

It took me some time to get the mare and wagon attended to, for the harness was absurdly complicated. There were thirty-three buckles, and some of them so stiff that my fingers ached with the exertion of getting the straps separated, and such a bulk of material resulted that there wasn't room to hang all the pieces on wooden pegs, and I rather impatiently threw them in a heap on the floor.

When I went to attend to the pigs they were not to be found. The building and yard that I took to be the pig-premises were deserted, and showed no signs of having been lately used. Alice suggested that perhaps they were on pasture, so starting out together, we at last found them grazing contentedly on a plot of carrots. There were ten little ones, and the mother—better-looking animals than I expected to see on Arthur's farm, but so wild that they resembled gazelles in their movements. If I had not had practice in sprinting, we never could have got them into the yard, although Alice helped in flanking when they tried to escape. I could see from their actions that Arthur must have been in the habit of abusing them shamefully.

When they were safely yarded I threw down a liberal supply of hay, but they

didn't seem hungry, and we went to tea, after carefully securing the barnyard gate. We didn't get time to finish, for hearing a disturbance, I ran out quickly and found a rough-looking man trying to drive the pigs out of the yard. I closed the gate just in time to foil the attempt, and folding my arms, stood looking at him sternly.

"That darned old sow," he began, deprecatingly, "bruk loose agin. When I git 'em hogs I'm a-goin' to fasten—"

"No—you're not," I said, sharply. "You may be thankful if you get home safely without them. You ought to be jailed. What do you mean by coming here in broad daylight to drive off my pigs?"

"Yourn!" he shouted, fiercely. "Them hogs is mine."

I was enraged at his brazen impudence. He evidently took me for a tender-foot. Turning away abruptly, I walked hurriedly over to Growler. He had smelled a disagreement, and was standing on his hind legs uttering hideous sounds of eager longing. Apparently Arthur allowed his pigs to run so as to develop muscle, while his fine mastic was kept chained to encourage fat. As I began to unbuckle the collar the man called out incredulously: "You ain't a-goin' to let that brute loose, be you?"

mower back triumphantly, feeling confident, from the look of terror on his face, that he would not return.

Shortly afterward the boy whom Arthur had hired to milk appeared. He was dirty-looking, and I was not at all prepossessed by his manners. He didn't even know enough to touch his cap when I spoke to him, but was quite voluble in explanations, and I followed his movements with interest. The cow, who was pastured in a small field adjoining the orchard, looked vicious, and a rope dangling from her horns added to the effect. Carrying a sharp stick with a carrot stuck on the end, he entered the field and called, persuasively: "Co-o boss—Co-o boss." The effect was surprising, for the animal erected her tall and charged head downward at the boy, who fled precipitately and clambered over the fence. She stopped suddenly on finding that her prey had escaped, and he poked the stick through the fence, waving the carrot like a flag of truce. She immediately ceased hostilities and began to eat, while he secured the rope and led her away to the barnyard. She followed like a pet sheep.

"You see, sir," he explained, "the boss, she showed me jest how—she's a good cow, and don't mean no harm—an' he says cows

When the pail was nearly full he remarked: 'She likes awful well to put her hoof in the pail when she's bein' stripped.'



And charged head downwards at the boy.

Even as he spoke the foot came sliding along her belly, cautiously feeling for the vessel. He pushed it away, saying "Co-o bossie," soothingly, and she resignedly desisted.

We had a delightful evening, enjoying the luxury of swinging in hammocks under the trees in the moonlight. I had set Growler free in case any more marauders should be prowling about, and he lay contentedly on the grass beside us, so we were quite startled when he jumped up with a mighty roar and dashed off to the barn. From the squeals that arose I concluded that he was engaged in eating one of the young pigs, but on arriving at the place I found that the sounds proceeded from the inside of the building, and through the tightly shut door I recognized the voice of the Jones boy.

He was alternately shouting for help, and swearing at me for letting the dog loose. I dragged him forth, declining Growler's proffered help with difficulty, and discovered that he had a covered basket containing a pair of rabbits. They leaped out, and Growler ran off in pursuit. The boy howled louder than ever, and declared that the rabbits belonged to him, but the evidence to the contrary was conclusive, and I had the satisfaction of seeing that the young rascal did not escape with his booty. I discharged him on the spot, in spite of his trumped-up excuse of having taken a short cut through my place on his way home from Mason's. His seemed glad that I allowed him to go before Growler got tired digging under the barn, in a vain pursuit of the rabbits.

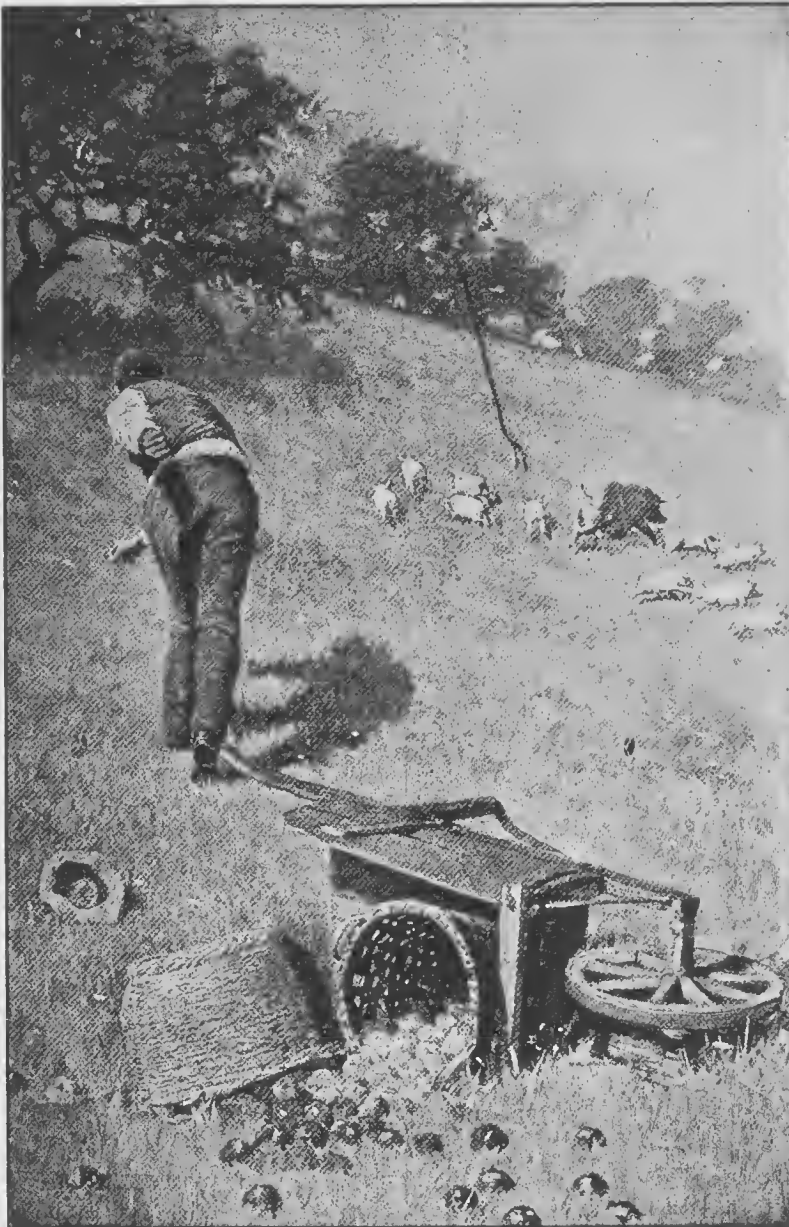
I was unable to sleep for several hours that night, thinking about the utter absence of honesty in the neighborhood. I could well understand why Arthur and Matilda were unwilling to leave the place without a tenant, for, if I had not been there, not a portable article would have been left in twenty-four hours.

The Jones boy must have spread the news that Growler was loose, for we were not disturbed again by marauders. Even the baker, butcher and grocer refused to come inside the gate, and we had to go down to the road for supplies. Many passers-by stopped to call out: "How's them pigs?" The general interest was quite pleasing to me, for they never failed to laugh with good-natured delight when I described my method of feeding, and the growth of the animals. Occasionally a farmer would accept my invitation to come in and inspect them, but he invariably had wild horses that couldn't be left on the road, and seemed content with a cursory view from the wagon. Growler was very friendly; he would sit on the ground, wagging his tail slowly, and gaze at strangers with a most mournful and longing expression. He yearned to be petted, yet no one showed any willingness to gratify his desire.

The morning after we arrived a young man drove up with feed for sale—quite opportunely, for there was not enough on the place to last two days. He said his name was William Mason, and, as his father's hogs had been stolen, they had decided to sell off the feed cheap. I bought his whole stock, although he couldn't be induced to drive up to the barn until the dog was chained. He said that his horses were in the habit of bolting at the approach of large dogs.

My experiments in feeding were more elaborate than I had intended at first, for I decided to test ten different rations on as many young pigs; so I chained the mother to a post in the centre of the yard, and the ten young ones to the surrounding fence, at equal distances apart. In this way I was enabled to number each one, and keep an account of the food eaten.

I had no means of weighing the porkers, so I measured the girth twice daily, and calculated the increase in cubic inches. They always measured less before breakfast than in the evening, but that was the only fact that didn't wobble and waver in a distracting manner. Number ten, for instance, costing me seventeen cents a day, only earned



No savage ever threw his weapon with a deadlier intent than I.

"I am about to exercise my dog," I replied, calmly.

The leather was stiff, and before I could unfasten the collar he had reached the road. "Mister," he shouted, from the other side of the gate, "be you a-goin' to pound them hogs?"

I smiled at the thought of such cruelty. "No," I called out, "I'm going to treat them kindly and feed them well."

"Keep 'em then," he replied, and doubling himself up, broke into a peal of laughter that sounded like the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers. I could hear similar explosions as he went down the road.

Leaving the dog chained, I went into the house and finished my tea. I had just settled down to study the Farm Report when Alice called out excitedly, from the kitchen: "Archie, Archie! There's a man in the woodshed!"

When I got out he was just disappearing around the corner of the house, dragging the lawn-mower, evidently meaning to escape with his plunder. I headed him off and wrenched the machine out of his hands with considerable violence. "You hardened old sinner," I yelled, "clear out!"

He was a little old man, clad only in trousers and shirt, but even with due allowance for his light apparel, the speed with which he ran was amazing. I brought the

does better if they ain't crossed, so he ketches her twict a day jest like I done. 'Remember, Tommy,' says he to me, 'Mister Mills don't any more'n know a cow from a horse, so I leaves her in your care. Treat her like a lady an' she'll act like one, is my motto,' says he, 'but you, Tommy, ain't strong on manners, so you can jest treat her as gentle as if you was her own calf.'

I smiled to think of Arthur's standard of lady-like behavior, and instantly resolved that I would repay him for his remark about me by teaching his cow to comport herself decently, according to my own methods. "Treat a cow like a lady," I murmured, "when she behaves like one."

I learned, as I watched operations, that Lady Jane had three other plays that she worked regularly twice a day. The next was to kick at the milker when the stool was brought. If he escaped, he might, after stroking her lovingly and saying "Co-o bossie," sit down with perfect safety, as she would not do it twice. The Jones boy escaped, and sitting down, proceeded to loop her tail about his neck. "She don't care how the flies bites," he said, "if she feels her tail a-restin' there, but if you don't fix it she'll slash everlastin'."

He milked quickly, but I was disgusted with the grime on his hands, and made up my mind not to use a drop of the milk.



"You hardened old sinner," I yelled, "clear out!"

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a cent and four-fifths at the end of a week. Number five would pay two-sevenths of his board for a brief period, and then hypothesize his future prospects to a hopeless extent. Three and eight decreased in size—while one, eating three cents a day, was honest enough to pay back eleven and a half cents in seven days.



Passers-by stopped to call out: "How's them pigs."

I began to look on them with less enthusiasm, but my success with Lady Jane was inspiring. The absence of the Jones boy, considering his dirty appearance, was not a matter for regret; but the nebulous idea of doing the milking myself became an imperative duty, and also forced me to apply my newly evolved theory of how a cow should be treated.

It was a perfect success. When I sallied out to capture her I carried the stick without a carrot, and when we walked into the barnyard a few minutes later there were no two opinions as to which of us should be treated with deference.

She behaved with decorum while I milked, but when I gave up there was only a quart of milk in my pail, while Lady Jane had the other nine. I had reason to feel aggrieved, having worked as hard as a locomotive fireman for an hour and a quarter, and I gazed at her placid countenance suspiciously, trying to divine the means she had taken to cut off the supply between the reservoir and the outlet. She chewed her cud with placid indifference, but I detected slight creases about the corners of her mouth, suggesting repressed exultation. "You old swindler," I exclaimed threateningly; "you've been playing with cards up your sleeve!"

I spent several hours in a vain search among Arthur's agricultural hooks before finding a clew to the mysterious mechanism which had baffled my efforts. At last my eye was attracted by blue pencil marks on the margin of the weekly paper, and I discovered the source of Arthur's oracular dissertation to Tommy Jones. "Treat your cow like a lady," I read with derision. I felt competent to instruct the author of the cow-lady paragraph, but the next let in a flood of light on my difficulty.

The following morning when I stood, with a full pail in front of Lady Jane, I wore the triumphant smile. She sighed, and cowered her eud dejectedly—the ironical dimples had vanished. "If," I reflected, "a cow holds up her milk, you can trump her ace by placing a sack of grain across her loins."

To return to the pigs—they became a hateful incubus. I had no chance for recreation, for my time was taken up in feeding and watering, weighing rations and measuring—not to mention maddening problems in cubic inches—and the blow which fell upon me at the end of a week was, therefore, not an absolutely crushing one.

I had decided not to disturb the heap of straps that Arthur called harness, and when Alice insisted on sending me to the village for supplies that she had overlooked, I was rather annoyed, but it was out of the question to walk so far, and I went unwillingly to the stable to prepare for the trip. Alice followed me in about an hour, and began to criticize, in a way that did not improve my temper, for I was taking a great deal of trouble to oblige her. She declared that there should be two straps around the mare's waist, but in spite of her protests, I put the second one over the back, where it would be of some use in helping to hold up the handles of the wagon, and drove away quite pleased at my success.

My good-humor did not last long because of the vulgar jocularities of the few people I met. In going down a steep hill my attention was concentrated in the handles, which suddenly projected themselves above the mare's ears, when a man who was passing, shouted: "Look at yer belly-band!"

I had no chance to reply, for the vehicle was rattling down hill at a rate that left him far in the rear before I could have inquired what he meant. My belt was a plain black silk one, with a heavy steel buckle, and not likely to attract attention, even in the country, so I concluded that the expression was a catch-phrase epitomizing the rural conception of wit, and not called forth by that article of clothing. This was confirmed when I met a small boy who saluted me with the same idiotic remark. I smilingly replied by asking him where he got his hat, and if his mother knew he was out. My urbanity almost failed, however, when a man in a top buggy, dressed like a minis-

ter, drew up his horse and began solemnly, "My friend, your belly-band—"

"Yes, I know," I snapped. "Look at your own."

"Your belly-band is—" he insisted, dogmatically.

"Where did you get that hat?" I shouted with sudden passion, driving rapidly away.

As I passed the village tavern I heard one of the customary loafers exclaim, "That's him!" There was a loud guffaw, but I never even looked at the men, having become quite accustomed to attracting attention. It seemed as if these country bumpkins had never seen a gentleman before. I gave my order at the store, and as I sat down to wait for the parcels, I heard a loud conversation going on behind a stack of boxes.

"It's the darndest joke that ever was knowned," a cachinnatory voice declared. I recognized it as belonging to the young man named Mason, who sold me the pig-feed.

"Ye see that city feller that's on Merkel's place thought our hogs was Merkel's, because they was in there eatin' carrots when he come." (Laughter.) "Of course, they've et a lot over there this summer, an' Merkel used to chase them like ol' Nick—but they knowed the short cut home, you bet. Then Merkel'd come over pretty lippy, but the ol' man'd tell how he was a-goin' to shut th' ol' sow in with the crowbar because she'd broke the door off'n the hinges gettin' out. (Shouts of derision.) "But when they et up the Fair apples, he come down and swore like a trooper, an' talked damages, so Paw fed 'em at home for a few days—then as soon as he seen the Merkels goin' off, he lets 'em out again." (More laughter.) "Paw says its this way—Merkel don't have to make his livin' off the place, an' if our hogs gets some feedin' over there, he needn't be mean enough to gredge it, because he's pretty well fixed, an' don't have to work like us farmers." (Applause.) "An' if he don't want them hogs, let him keep 'em out." (More applause.)

"Well, this greeny thinks they're Merkel's, an' drives 'em into the yard, an' gives 'em —Jee—ruslem—hay! (Hoots and yells) an' shuts 'em up. Paw seen the hull bizness, an' jest went in an' begun to drive 'em off, when the feller rushes out o' the house an'



I measured the girth twice daily.

takes him fur a thief. 'What,' says he, 'd'ye mean by comin' in broad daylight to steal my pigs?' (Ecstatic shuffling.) "Yourn' yells Paw, rarin' up, 'ye blatherin' idjit, them hogs is mine.' Then before Paw can git his coat off to hit the clam, he sees him startin' to loose the dorg, an' lights fur the road—jest when he gets to the right side of the gate the pint hits him, an' he near busts a-laughin', but he hollers to the feller to keep 'em, an' makes fur home. Next mornin' he sends me up to sell feed. 'Soek it to him, Bill, if he bites,' says he to me, and you bet I socked it. I got ten an' a half fur the load, an' we didn't pay more'n three at the mill." (Envious ejaculations.) "Our hogs is gettin' fed free, an' Paw's goin' to claim damages, an'—"

He stopped suddenly, with his mouth wide open, as I emerged from behind the boxes, and stood gazing at him silently through my glasses.

"Willam, dear," I said, sweetly, "my smart boy, run home and tell Paw that most of his hogs will leave to-night. We'll arrange about the balance when he pays Mr. Merkel's claim, and the amount which you swindled me out of."

There was no further laughter as I passed out with my basket—nor was I annoyed, in returning, by idiotic allusions to my apparel, for I forestalled every attempt of approaching persons to spring the local jest, by derisive injunctions to come off, or by inquiries about Willam Patterson and nearer relatives.

In place of going directly home, I drove a few miles farther to a town where there was a drug-store, and bought a dozen packets of emerald dye, returning in excellent spirits. I thought it better not to mention the matter in hand to Alice, for she had a habit of making trivial and irrelevant objections to my most original schemes, thus causing futile discussions.

I had become hardened to labor, or I could not have finished the work that night, but, when it was done, I gazed with pride and delight at ten little pigs clad in shimmering green. I regretted the limited supply of dye, for there was not enough to cover the vast expanse of sow, so I only did her tail and ears, with a dab in the mouth, to keep that yawning cavern from looking so naturally pink. At midnight I unfastened all but one pair, and drove them to the road

—or rather, led them, for they looked upon me as a fountain of nourishment, and followed like a flock of hungry hens. My idea was to start them in the direction of Mason's, and go to bed; but they wouldn't start, and I returned to the house with the pack at my heels, their hoofs clattering on the flag-stones at the kitchen-door.

When we reached the road for the second time, I carried one of the largest cannon fire-crackers, from a stock that Arthur had evidently provided for celebrating the national holiday, and an ear of corn. While my charges were busy with the corn, I tied the fire-cracker to the sow's leg, and lighting the fuse, hastily departed. I arrived at the house just in time to calm Alice's fears, for she had been awakened by the explosion. Although I was positive there wasn't going to be a storm, I thought it better to close the windows as she requested, to avoid discussion. I have rarely enjoyed such a refreshing sleep.

The next morning I was surprised at the number of people passing north—walking or driving, they were all in a hurry. Wonderingly, I hailed a man. "Ain't ye heard?" he inquired. "Come along down—greatest show on earth. Mason's hogs got into the tattles an' licked off the Paris green. Little un's all turned green, an' th' old sow's beginnin'."

I didn't feel intimate enough with the Masons to visit them, and I thought the old man would probably give me the particulars when he came over to settle, so I declined the invitation.

The revelations of character that I heard through the medium of Bill Mason did not give me a good opinion of the natives, nor did my further experiences. There was the assessor, for instance—a blatant boor!

I was doing problems in cubic measurement one day, while Alice was in the kitchen, when I heard a peculiar rumbling and booming voice—an inconsequent noise, suggesting the note of a human bumble-bee. Stepping to the door, curiously, I heard Alice exclaim, in a tone of incredulous perplexity: "You want a table?"

"Yes, a table," the voice rumbled, perceptibly.

I peered around the door-frame with increased interest. A tall, gaunt man, with a sandy beard, dressed in a linen-duster, long boots, and a conical straw hat, stood there. My impression was that he wore absolutely no clothing but the articles mentioned.

"We have all kinds," I said, suavely. "Kitchen-table, dinlog-table, sewing-table, card-table, table-d'hotel—"

"That there'll do," he said, edging himself in, and flinging a large fat book on the dining-room table. I immediately calculated the number of cubic inches it contained. Consulting the book, with a pencil in his hand, he declared, emphatically: "Your name is Arthur Merkel."

The massive tone did not admit of contradiction, and I was too much surprised to deny the assertion, so I said, faintly, "Yes?"

"You have two children," he roared, without looking up.

I was speechless, and before I could get my breath an indignant voice rang out from the kitchen, "We've nothing of the kind—we've only—"

"Both dead," he interrupted, striking out an entry. "Name your live-stock."

"Three thousand, six hundred and fifty-two rabbits," I answered, fiercely. "At least there'll be that number before this time next year."

"Rabbits ain't live-stock," he snarled.

"Horses, hogs, cattle, sheep and cetera."

"They're very much alive," I contended.

"You ought to see them work their noses when Growler is at a meal, and they get a chance to pop their heads out."

I had been spreading a newspaper on the table, and, as he stared in astonishment, I lifted his hat by the tapering crown, and placed it gently on the paper.

"Ah!" I said, meditatively, gazing at the shining surface of his head, "bald as a coot!"



"Look at yer belly band!"

Do you not know that wearing a hat in the house leads to baldness? Are you aware of the danger of continuing the habit, after baldness supervenes?"

He gazed at me silently.

"The unprotected surface conducts the heat downward," I continued, impressively, "and softening of the brain follows."



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"Jee-hosaphat!" he thundered.

"Besides," I went on, "ladies are apt to think that you are not accustomed to polite society."

He reached out with the left hand for his hat—I held it with my right.

"Will you answer them questions?" he snapped.

"Certainly," I replied, with alacrity, "so that you may not be detained. Horses, none—cattle, none—sheep, none—two green pigs."

"Two what?"

"Green—pigs."

He closed the book with a bang. "You'll pay for this," he growled. At the kitchen-door he paused in his headlong exit, and pointed triumphantly to the little pasture. "You told me you didn't have no horses nor cattle—ain't that a horse?"

"No."

"What is it then?"

"A mare—and that," I continued, antipathingly, "ain't cattle; it's a cow."

I had him there, but his roving eye spied a third animal in the lee of the barn. "I guess," he said, exultantly, "it and that makes cattle—you lied."

I had to admit, as I looked, that it certainly resembled a dun-colored yearling heifer in the act of rising, hind-end foremost. I knew, however, that the other end was under the barn, with rabbit-on-the-brain. I whistled—there was a violent upheaval, and Growler came bounding over the intervening space. The assessor was very long, and being in light marching order, reached the gate in half the time old Mason made. He didn't even stop there, but fled down the road, swiftly and silently, as if mounted on a bicycle.

Alice is gentle and serious in disposition, but she danced with delight at the sight.

The third week of our rural holiday might have seemed dull, but for the fact that most of Arthur's hens became broody, and I was kept busy providing them with eggs for hatching. I went to considerable trouble to obtain a varied assortment, for I wished to leave the place well stocked, knowing that the unexpected appearance of living mementos of my stewardship would be most interesting to Arthur.

The last week dragged wearily, for I had nothing unusual to do, and I was troubled, besides, about Alice. I had been too busy to notice sooner that she was not like herself, and stories of the effect on the mind of the routine of farm-life haunted me, as I saw the quiet, almost listless, way in which she worked. I recalled, with alarm, that she hadn't once objected to anything I had done, or inquired what I intended doing, since we left home.

She hadn't even noticed that my hands were green!

Worse, I had heard her laughing wildly to herself on two occasions, when she thought I was out of hearing, and, on asking her the cause, she answered evasively.

With faint hope, and a sickening dread, I appeared at dinner with my coat turned inside out, and ate pie with my knife. My wife looked unconcerned.

That afternoon I went down to the road at three o'clock, and gazed longingly in the direction of the station, hoping that Arthur and Matilda might have arrived on the train from the North. When at last they actually appeared in the distance, I ran joyfully to the house to tell Alice to get ready to start for home in an hour. I chained Growler, gave the pigs enough food to keep them quiet, and hung a tag on the inside of the pig-pen door marked "C.O.D. \$7.00, and damages."

When I showed Arthur around he looked quite pleased, but when he saw the hens hatching, his expression changed, and he never thanked me for my trouble. For a moment I wished I had set them all on plain mud-turtles' eggs.

That is one reason why I decided to let him find everything out for himself; another is that I was too pressed for time to talk, and still another that I hate all sorts of explanations and discussions. But, as I stood on the back of the car, with Alice safely seated inside, I was suddenly impelled to call out the news that the Jones boy was dismissed, and I had to smile at Arthur's look of blank bewilderment. My smile vanished as I entered the car and found Alice in a paroxysm of laughter.

My fears returned in force. "Alice," I whispered in a tone of suppressed agony, "what is it?"

"Thank heaven!" she exclaimed. "That's over."

"There, there," I said soothingly. "What's over?"

She laughed again. "Your farming—have you had enough?"

"Indeed, I have," I replied, earnestly.

"Then," she said, "it was worth while to let you have your fling. But oh, Archie, it was awfully hard to keep quiet—you did such funny things."

And this time I laughed with her.

III.

THE VERDICT.

The village store was crowded on the evening of the day the Merkels returned home. It happened, providentially, to be Saturday, so there was a full turn-out, and most of the participants in the incidents connected with Archie's sojourn were able to testify to their share in the stirring events.

"It's gone, but 'is works ain't gone," said Simon Petch, bitterly. "Ec called me a hold sinner, an' me a deacon. 'Clear hout!' 'ee, 'ollers, an' jerks t' 'andle away. Hi'd 'a knocked 'im hover for tuppence, hut—I turns on ma 'eel au' walks off."

"You'd 'a scooted if he'd had the dorg loose," said another man. "I druv in to look at them hogs, an' have a laugh, hut when I seen that hrute a-sittin' on his hams an' lickin his chops, I most fell off the wagon into his jaws, an' I couldn't raise no laugh."

"I was up to the house to-day," said the butcher's boy, "for the first time in three weeks. Mr. Merkel, he looked pretty sick. He asked me to tell him plain if anyone were killed by the dog when he was gone. 'No,' says I, 'there wasn't no one to kill—for no one wouldn't go in the gate. Mr. Boomer,' says I, 'was 'round assessin', an' the dog took after him, an' he had to git so quick that he lost three days with cramps in the legs.'"

"You het that'd make him feel sick," said Billy Mason, "for Boomer's rated his place two hundred higher this year, an' Paw says he's goin' to make him pay up for that feller keepin' our hogs, an' then turnin' 'em into the tates'."

"I believe," said a meditative listener, "he turned them pigs green. When I was a-hurryin' down the road that mornin' he hails me to know what's up, an' when I tells him to come along an' see the green pigs, he chuckles, an' says he seen all the green pigs he cares about."

"Paw said they was painted when he seen 'em first," said Billy Mason, "hut when he smelled 'em, he knowed better, an' when he secu th' inside o' the sow's mouth he lit out fur old Jake, the cow-dorcer. The minute old Jake twigg'd 'em he said the green had et the linn' off'n their livers, an' if it hadn't come through the skins they'd ha' 'im dead in a hour—jest like measles. Th' ol' sow was the worst because it didn't come out right, her skin bein' tougher, and he made her swallow two pounds o' hakin' soda. Jee-rusele! She swelled up tremen-jus!"

"Ec's a deevil—'ee dooped it 'isself," Simon Petch maintained. "Ec's a deevil, an' Mar-ke'l's to blame for bringin' 'im 'ere. Be'll 'pologize afore Simon Petch sets foot on's place agen."

"My dad's goin' to give Merkel fits," the Jones boy's treble began, "about me hein' called a thief, an' my rabbits hein' took, an' he's got to pay me wages—"

"Say, hoys, here he comes down the road," called a man from the door, "an' he's got two dogs a-runnin' behind."

There was a sudden stampede of the talkers. In the middle distance Arthur Merkel was plainly visible, walking hurriedly toward the group of men who were absorbed in contemplating his approach. They saw him wheel abruptly, and, throwing up his hands with a frantic gesture, stoop to pick up something from the road. At that instant his followers retreated, and an exclamation of "Pigs!" arose from the spectators, as they obtained an uninterrupted view of the animals.

Arthur Merkel was too distraught to observe formalities. "If anyone here owns these brutes," he shouted, as he approached, "let him take them away. I've tried to drive them to every point of the compass, and they still trot after me as if I was their mother."

In the dusk of a summer evening Billy Mason trudged homeward with two small green pigs reposing unwillingly in a horrowed wheel-harrow. The little feet, which had pattered so cheerfully down the road after a suppositious benefactor, were tied securely, and travelled back in a reversed and sorrowful position.

Arthur Merkel drew a breath of relief, the joy of home-coming descended upon him as he retraced his steps, cheered by the kindly solicitude of the genial old soul who accompanied him to horrow the lawn mower.

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These Goods are in every case as good as it is possible to get them at the prices charged. They are serviceable qualities in every instance. Look over the items and we hope you will find something which will induce you to order. That is much to be desired by us, because then you become a patron and a pleased one too, for we know how to please you, and we promise to make every effort to do so. We know that everything you buy from us will come up to your expectations in every way.

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Approximate Sizes—For 9/4 read 57x78 inches; for 10/4 read 64x86 inches; for 11/4 read 74 x 95 inches and for 12/4 read 82 x 104 inches.



Fine white Crochet Quilts, Canadian makes, soft finish, pearled edges, new designs, 11/4 size, 75c.. 85c.. \$1.10 each. American Crochet Quilts, full - bleached, new designs, hemmed ready for use. 11/4 size, \$1.25. \$1.50. \$1.75 each.

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For Covering Furniture, etc. Light and dark green, light and dark brown, 50c. each.

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We offer exceptionally good values in table linen. Made in a great variety of new patterns in both floral and set effects.

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Bleached table napkins come in various sizes and qualities. It would be impossible to describe every pattern that is made. They lean towards the flowered effects in small, medium and large designs, also in dots. Price and size denote quality. We sell them in dozens and half dozens only.



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Natural, 12c.. 15c.. 20c.. 25c.. 30c. & 40c. each.

Brown, 30c.. 40c.. 50c.. 60c. & 75c. each.

Summer Drinks.

CREAM NECTAR.

Heat until warm, but not scalding hot, three pounds of cut sugar and two ounces of tartaric acid in a quart of water; add the whites of two eggs, beaten to a froth; stir a few minutes, but do not let the mixture boil. When cold, strain, flavor and bottle. Two tablespoonfuls in a tumbler half full of water, with a little soda added, makes a cooling drink.

GINGERETTE.

Into two quarts of water put two and a half ounces of bruised ginger root, and boil twenty minutes or half an hour. Add three pounds of granulated sugar, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of honey and two gallons of water. Incorporate the ingredients with further heat, but do not flavor until cold. This will keep if put into jugs and kept tightly corked.

COFFEE SYRUP.

Boil slowly five minutes a teaspoonful of water and three teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar. Add a teaspoonful and a half of very strong coffee. A little of this with cold water and milk or cream is a refreshing and very nourishing drink.

OATMEAL NECTAR.

Into a little cold water put half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of oatmeal, and a lemon cut in very thin slices. When the sugar is dissolved, add a gallon of boiling water and stir a few minutes. Use when cold.

PORTABLE LEMONADE.

Mix an ounce of tartaric acid (powdered) with six ounces of powdered sugar and one drachm of essence of lemon; dry with sun heat; divide into twenty-four equal parts, and wrap each one in paper. One will make a glass of nice lemonade, which can be used at any time.

EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.

Work into a pound of powdered sugar thirty-three drops of oil of lemon, sifted into two ounces and a half of tartaric acid and two and a half ounces of carbonate of soda. Put it into a glass can that is perfectly dry, and seal. For use, stir two teaspoonfuls into a glass of water.

SODA WATER.

Put an ounce of tartaric acid into a pound of powdered sugar and sift. Put in a large earthen bowl, pour over a pint of boiling water, add two tablespoonfuls of any preferred flavoring and the white of egg well beaten; stir well and bottle or can. (I use fruit cans for these preparations). Shake well before using. Put two tablespoonfuls into a goblet of water, add a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, and drink as it foams.

Take four pounds of white sugar to six quarts of water, put over a slow fire; when milk-warm, add the whites of two eggs, well beaten; bring the whole to a boiling point, let it boil for a short time, and strain immediately. When cold, add six ounces of tartaric acid, flavor with lemon, and bottle. A wineglassful of the cream is used for a tumbler of water, and sufficient carbonate of soda to make it effervesce.

How to Keep the Children on the Farm.

Let them have their own way. Never send them to bed nor call them in the morning. Always do your own chores. Never ask them to milk a cow. Be sure that your wife has a warm meal ready at all hours. Have the driving team all cleaned, huggy greased and plenty of warm robes ready on a minute's notice. Be ready to fetch the team to the door and never go to bed till they come home, so they will not have to go out to the cold barn to take care of the team. Be sure that they have plenty of change in their pockets and dress them in the height of fashion, and then they will get so—lazy that they will not have ambition enough to dress and go out. I have tried this with four boys and four girls and have them all with me. O, such a comfort.

Treatment of Bruises.

Bruises are often painful, and if not painful are often disfiguring, and the best way to treat them is not always known.

If you have a fall and feel thoroughly shaken and bruised, the best thing you can do is to take a really hot bath; that simple remedy often works wonders. If you are simply bruised in one place and do not want the place to discolor, rub it at once with a little butter or vaseline, or almost any grease.

In the case of a bad bruise to the bone cold water bandages are often very efficacious in relieving the pain. A stronger remedy is a few drops of arnica in a cup of cold water; this helps to take down the inflammation, and though it always eases the bruise, it has such an irritating effect on the skin of some people that it is not always wise to use it.

In the case of a very bad bruise which cannot be relieved in any of the above ways, a little belladonna sprinkled on a rag may be applied. Wrap the bruised part up well, and if possible cover with oil skin.

One Method of Teaching.

A school teacher in the Territories told us the other day of a plan of work which he had adopted with great success. He had conceived the idea of educating his pupils by getting them interested through correspondence with other parts of the world, and he worked out the scheme on something like the following lines:—He had several of the senior pupils prepare letters descriptive of various phases of Western Canadian life and send them on behalf of the school to other schools in various parts of the English speaking world, with a request for information from those parts along similar lines. The results were surprising. Letters were received from all over the world and the pupils who had regarded such places as Australia, India and Cape Colony as mere colored patches on the map, became mightily interested in them and very soon had gathered a fund of practical knowledge which would not have appealed to them so directly if presented in any other form.

The scheme is one which commends itself on account of its novelty, instructiveness and entertaining qualities. There are very many lines which may be taken up. Different pupils, for instance, might be delegated to prepare letters on such subjects as the appearance and character of the country, resources and products, exports and imports, wild animals and birds, population and area of the country, form of government, cities and towns, educational facilities, etc. These letters would come up before the school for discussion and revision and a good opening would thus be secured for the imparting in an interesting way of very much useful information in regard to our own country. The letters thus prepared are sent to schools in different parts of the world and an interest is at once created to know where these places are, and also as to what parts of the world speak our language, etc., and, finally, when the answers come back the school is all on tiptoe to receive as much instruction as possible in regard to the country from which the letters are received.

The teacher mentioned found the plan very workable. In many of the letters sent specimens of cancelled Canadian postage stamps were enclosed for exchange, and thus an interest in philately was aroused. In some of them an exchange of wild flowers was proposed, but as the letters got into some of the foreign educational journals and a deluge of replies from all over the world was received, this part of the scheme was found to be too large an undertaking.

If every teacher were to attempt to follow out this plan, we suppose it would soon wear itself out, but as very many of them will not do so, the scheme commends itself to such of the bright ones as may not find it too much trouble to work it out. The principle involved is the one which underlies all successful teaching. The instruction which a boy or girl can be induced to gain for himself or herself will stay right along and be of service when the pounded in kind has taken wings on the four winds. Get them after knowledge themselves—to "rustle" for it.

The Good Old Times.

The early years of the last century were years of famine prices, low wages and terrible privations. In 1800 bread riots were common, the high price of food contrasting terribly with the low price of labor even when work was to be had. In 1801 wheat sold at \$3.75 to \$6.25 a bushel, and the wages of a Wiltshire farm laborer were \$2.50 (ten shillings) a week. His miserable earnings were supplemented by a dole from the parish funds, which rotted out any little feeling of self respect and self reliance he might ever have had. The north of England and Scotland showed a braver spirit and lived more cheaply on flour made of barley and pease, oatmeal, potatoes and skim milk. The high prices of agricultural produce in those far-off days, combined with the low rate of wages, enabled the farmers and land owners to live in perfect luxury, the tremendous contrast inflaming the hate of the ignorant and starving poor against the well off classes to a pitch of violence inconceivable in our more prosperous times.

One of the great sources of crop failure and consequent high prices in those days was the late ripening of crops on large areas of the north of England and Scotland. In one small parish harvest would begin four weeks later at one end than the other, and the south of England would raise crops of fabulous value while those of the north would be ruined by rain and frost. One example of this may be given here. Henry Hunt, of Wiltshire, had in 1801 one of the "dear years" so long remembered all over Britain, 96 bushels of oats per acre from land rented at \$2.50 per acre, and this crop he valued at \$250 per acre. This was regarded, as well it might be, as a perfectly miraculous crop, the straw going over three tons per acre. In 1811 the still prevailing high prices led to the importation of 4,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat, the home product being 97,000,000 bushels.

Everything that is now regarded as a necessity by a working man was then regarded as a luxury and as late as 1835 it cost 26 cents to carry a letter from Edinburgh to London. In 1821 Lord Brougham, a zealous reformer, said that in England there were 3,500 parishes that had not the pretence of a school and only about one-sixteenth of the population was being educated. Scotland has had for centuries a national system of education and if a parent was too poor to pay the scanty fees charged by the parochial schoolmaster, they were paid by the landowners.

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